THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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They operate by their powerful influence on the ernal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it o healthy action—remove the obstructions of the mach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the dy, restoring their irregular action to health, and correcting, wherever they exist, such derangeent, as are the first origin of disease.

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For **Liver Complaint** and its various symps, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, nundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious ic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be jusiously taken for each case, to correct the diseased ion or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild e is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpiation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, ck** and **Loins**, they should be continuously en, as required, to change the diseased action of system. With such change those complaints appear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they uld be taken in large and frequent doses to proe the effect of a drastic purge.

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As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to proote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and wels to healthy action, restores the appetite, d invigorates the system. Hence it is often adantageous where no serious derangement exists. e who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from ir cleansing and renovating effect on the digeve apparatus. There are numerous cases where ayer's Pills is valuable, which we cannot enumerе here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, d where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the blic no longer doubt what to employ.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,**

**or Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.**

Probably never before in the whole history of edicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply on the confidence of mankind, as this excellent medy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long ries of years, and among most of the races of en it has risen higher and higher in their estimaon, as it has become better known. Its uniform aracter and power to cure the various affections the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reble protector against them. While adapted to der forms of disease and to young children, it is the same time the most effectual remedy that can given for incipient consumption, and the danous affections of the throat and lungs. As a proion against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all e sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all uld be provided with this antidote for them. Although settled *Consumption* is thought inable, still great numbers of cases where the dise seemed settled, have been completely cured, d the patient restored to sound health by the *herry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery er the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothe could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

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*Asthma* is always relieved and often wholly ed by it.

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*Prepared by*

*R. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.*

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may 21 15-1m

BLANK BANKRUPT

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aug 18 276—

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1869. NO. 16

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1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

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**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**

COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER,

Atkinson & Shepperson, *vs.* Geo. H. Moore. } Before E. H. McQuigg. J. P.

PLAINTIFF claims judgment in the sum of $75 00, due on balance of account for rent and for the cost of the suit, on the 3d day of June, 1869 when the defendant, George H. Moore, is hereby notified to appear and answer.

may 7 187—d1tw3t

From the New York Tribune, May 18.

## FAILURE OF A PROMINENT NEW YORK FIRM.

**Liabilities Over a Million of Dollars—Excitement in Wall Street.**

The unfortunate mania for gold speculation, which has of late years led the most clear-headed financiers into transactions, which, to say the least of them, were extremely fool-hardy, yesterday caused the downfall of an old and prominent commission house, a firm which has borne an enviable reputation in this city and abroad since 1835. Messrs. Schepeler & Co., of No. 52 Wall street, when they adhered to their legitimate business, were German bankers and exporters of petroleum, provisions, and other products, their transactions being conducted on an immense scale. But of late they, in common with other speculators, have been operating largely for a fall in gold, trusting that the weekly sales which the Secretary of the Treasury was expected to make, and other circumstances, would produce the effect they desired. In spite of their efforts and their seemingly well-founded expectations, however, gold has been steadily rising for several days past, and at each rise Schepeler & Co. have been forced to speculate heavily to cover their former losses. It is said that some time since they agreed to furnish certain parties $10,000,000 of gold at a specified price, expecting, of course, that the causes above enumerated would combine to lower the market. When gold commenced to rise they considered that its inflation would be only temporary, and still continued to fulfil their contract. Finally, however, the payment of heavy margins—toward the last of 7 and 8 per cent.—exhausted their exchequer, and on Saturday they were forced to confess their inability to meet their obligations. The actual amount of their deficiency is alleged to be $1,500,000.

The failure of Schepeler & Co. was rumored on the street at eight o'clock yesterday morning, but so well known was the firm, and so well established their reputation for shrewdness and business tact, that by many the rumor was regarded as a "clever dodge" to affect the gold market. However, at the hour when those struggling, yelling masses of humanity, yclept the Gold and Stock Boards, assembled at their rooms, it was demonstrated beyond a doubt that the rumors were not only not unfounded, but, strange to say, were not exaggerated. Immediately the excitement became intense, and Schepeler & Co.'s failure was the interminable theme for every Wall street gossip for the balance of the day. It was somewhat amusing to note the amount of knowledge evinced regarding the downfallen firm by certain parties who belong to the widely-disseminated class of "I-told-you-sos." They had foreseen the crash and were clear of it, and hugged themselves exultingly at their escape from a danger which the wildest imagination could scarcely suppose them capable of encountering. But there was a large class who said nothing, gave no sign, but were yet largely involved by the failure of this firm, whose connection in this city, as well as in Europe, was very extensive. Of these, many were reported to have failed with the larger firm; but late yesterday afternoon, it was ascertained that all had paid up, with the exception of two—Messrs. Schneiwind, Frank & Schepper, of Exchange Place, and Messrs. Kretz & Hertel, of Broad street. The firms were reported to have failed, but there was nothing definite ascertained as to them.

When the news of the failure reached the Gold Board, gold, which had previously fluctuated considerably, on the strength of the early rumors, went up from 140⅜ to 142½, fell again to 141½, maintaining this figure until afternoon, when it rose to 142, closing at 141⅝. In the absence of cable quotations, which most usually cause the variations in the gold market, these fluctuations are attributable solely to the failure of Messrs. Schepeler & Co. There was much comment at the Board on the absence of these quotations, but the members had probably forgotten that the Whitsuntide holidays are now occurring at London and Frankfort, and that the business of both of the grand commercial centres is suspended during their continuance.

Messrs. Schepeler & Co., it is thought, will not be able to meet a tithe of their heavy liabilities, as they used all their available funds on Saturday to meet a heavy foreign call.

## A Sharp Swindler.

On the 11th instant Mr. Henry Clay Elliott, publisher, at 42 John street, was visited by a telegraph boy from the St. Nicholas Hotel, named Frank Barton, who presented him a letter and asked for an answer. Mr. Elliott broke the envelope and read:

NEW YORK, May 11, 1869: Mr. Elliott,—Please inform me by note if you will be at your office to-day say from 1 to 2 p. m., as I have some purchases to make, and prefer dealing with you, as I have been instructed by friends.

Yours, truly,
M. C. DEARY.

Visions of a large sale of goods presented themselves to Mr. Elliott, who responded by letter to the effect that he would be in at the hour named. The boy returned to the St. Nicholas and delived the note to the party who had employed him. He was told to wait, and in a few moments was handed a letter address Mrs. H. C. Elliott, No. 48 West Fourteenth street, with instructions to bring an answer. Mrs. Elliott received the note, which read:

MAY 11th: Dear Emma,—I have a friend here who wishes to see your single stone diamond ring. He is going to purchase one like it to-day. Send it by the boy. I will bring it up to-night.

Your affectionate
CLAY.

The forgery was so complete that Mrs. Elliott enclosed the ring in an envelope addressed to her husband and gave it to Barton, who delivered it to the man at the hotel. On discovering the swindle at night, Mr. Elliott communicated with officer Corkey, of the fifteenth precinct, who found the boy and obtained a description of a man named James D. Farnum *alias* J. D. Forney *alias* J. D. Hays, who had formerly been a boarder in the house in Fourteenth street. On Thursday he was arrested, and was recognized by the boy as the man who had dispatched the notes and received the ring. The accused, who hails from Little Falls, where he carried on the photograph business, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Dodge. Two or three other complaints were in court, who say he has operated upon them in a similarly ingenious manner.

N. Y. *Herald*, 15*th*.

**Meeting of the County Agricultural Society.**

The Society was called to order by D. McMillan, Esq., at 10½ o'clock.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on the Agricultural condition of the county, and the services of the State Geologist, through their chairman, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, made a few remarks and asked for further time. In regard to the State Geologist, the Doctor said Prof. Kerr had agreed to be here today, but he had just received a dispatch from the professor's physician stating that he was too ill to come.

On motion of A. R. Black, Esq., the committee was granted further time.

The committee on the fertilizing influence of the atmosphere upon vegitation was, on motion of Dr. Buie, granted further time.

The committee on the geology and minerology of the county, had prepared no report because Prof. Kerr had agreed to be here in March, and his report was to be engrafted in their report. As his illness had prevented, they were unable to make as full a report as they wished. Dr. Buie, a member of the committee, gave a very interesting verbal report of the geological formation of this portion of the State.—At Wilson he found the bone of a whale, the tooth of a mastodon and an indian hatchet in the same bed of marl. This explodes the old theories of geologists, and is of great importance. On motion, the committee was continued.

Committe on Truck Farming was not present.

Committee on Fruit Raising was not present.

Committee on Grasses was not present.

Committee on Personal and Family Hygiene was granted further time, and Dr. Lane was permitted to withdraw from serving longer on said committee. The President appointed Dr. S. S. Satchwell to fill the vacancy.

The committee on Labor and Immigration was not present.

The committee on Drainage was not present.

The committee on Marls and Lime, and their transportation, made an interesting report through Dr. Buie, who gave the liberal rates of the Wilmington & Manchester and Wilmington & Weldon Railroads.

On motion, the committee was continued to make further reports.

The committee on Horses and Cattle was not present.

The committee on Hogs and Sheep made a slight report, and was granted further time.

The committee on Grapes and Wines was not present.

The committee on Moneyed Crops made a verbal report and wanted further time.

The President made an interesting speech on the affairs of the Society, and the importance of fostering the agricultural interest and improving all the means in our power for the furtherance of those ends.

There being no further unfinished business, the Society went into the consideration of the charter passed by the last General Assembly.

On motion of Dr. Buie, the charter was adopted.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed by the President to recommend officers for the ensuing year, under the charter.

On motion, the President was empowered to appoint a committee of three to ascertain the probable expenses of a zoological survey of New Hanover county. The President appointed Drs. S. S. Satchwell, D. M. Buie and M. Cronly, Esq.

The committee on Officers made the following report, which was adopted:

President—D. McMillan.

Directors—S. S. Satchwell, C. W. McClammy, J. S. Hines, W. W. Lane, D. J. Durham, D. M. Buie, H. Nutt, and A. R. Black.

Vice Presidents—J. D. Powers, J. B. Leary, J. L. Moore, S. L. Fremont, S. J. Faison and Geo. E. Shepherd.

Treasurer—D. T. Durham.

Recording Secretary—A. R. Black.

Corresponding Secretary—J. C. Mann.

Mr. Nutt offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the By-Laws of the Society be so amended as to admit members by ballot it general meeting upon the recommendation of a committee of this Society.

*Resolved*, That second section of article 3 be amended so as to read that permanent members shall consist only of such persons as have been duly elected by a majority of votes present at any regular or called meeting of the Society, signed the Constitution and By-Laws and paid the admission fee.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed on membership, to whom all applicants for membership shall apply, and upon their report, the Society shall vote for or against [receptoion, a msjority of these present being necessary.

*Resolved*, That the third section of article 5, of the Constitution, be so amended as to read, that a quorum, consisting of not less that ten members, shall be necessary for the transaction of business.

*Resolved*, That the Recording Secretary is hereby requested to notify in writing, all committees appointed by this Society, as early as possible after its adjournment.

The President appointed as the Committee on Membership, Messrs. Nutt, Black and Durham.

Dr. Buie made an offer to the members of the Society in relation to fertilizers.

Mr. Nutt made a report of what the Cape Fear Association was doing in relation to the fair grounds.

On motion, adjourned.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

## Pen and Ink Sketches of the University of North Carolina, as it Has Been.

DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE, AND TO THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY.

NO. 8.

QUERE AS TO NUMBERS.

The number of students, under Dr. Caldwell, never exceeded 165. At the time of his death, in 1835, it was not much over 100.

I do not know that *numbers* should always be taken as an evidence of what a college is doing, or be considered as the best index of its usefulness. There is some vulgarity in the idea. Is not the water of the secluded mounting spring, gushing from under the rock far up its sides, over hung, with laurel and pine, small though it be, is it not purer, clearer, sweeter than that of the great well walled in, and trampled and muddied by a variety of cattle?—I commend this thought to those who contend for wider doors and thronging crowds in our literary Institutions.

Let a College be so amply endowed that the salaries of its officers shall be not only entirely independent of the tuition fees, but shall be so liberal as to command the highest class of teachers, and let the facilities and apparatus of instruction in all departments be absolutely unrivalled. Let the teaching of 125 young men be of the best grade, the temptations to vice and folly few and far between, and let the personal influence of the Faculty be exerted so as to touch every individual student.—Then will not these 125 be better trained, better educated, better fitted for their work in life every way, than the 400, 500, 600 of the great Universities who point to their annual catalogues as proof of their superiority to the "one horse" Colleges? Who would not rather have a son educated at Rugby than at Eton? I believe that the University at Chapel Hill did more towards the fostering of literary taste and the love of letters and in the diffusion of elevating aims and liberal ideas in the first thirty years of its life when it counted its alumni by tens, than in the last thirty years when it counted them by hundreds.

These, I know, are not popular ideas—nor are they, indeed, at present, practicable, and I hope that no advocate of the opposite side will represent me as holding that *two students from abroad and six little village boys besides*, are University enough. If the University of North Carolina were properly and ably officered now, and it rested with me, I would pour in five hundred young men to those empty echoing corridors and halls. Practice and theory cannot always coincide. Poor as we are, and with such slender college endowments, we cannot afford the better way. We must have crows in order to have money.

THE SECOND PRESIDENT.

The choice of a successor to Dr. Caldwell was a matter of deepest importance, and a question that was discussed with no little anxiety and apprehension. The President of a University is like the Captain of a ship. All depends on him. The Trustees of thirty years ago were fully aware of this fact, and they deliberated like men who felt their responsibility.—Many candidates were proposed. There were one or two among the Professors whose claims to succeed Dr. Caldwell seemed superior to any others that could be urged. It was probably because they could not decide among conflicting claims and urgent friends so near at home, that the Trustees turned in an entirely different direction. Their choice fell, singularly as it seemed to those who looked on, fortunately as it proved in the issue, upon a man who was not regularly college-bred, nor had ever made any pretensions to the character of a scholar, a self-made man who had passed his life so far, among men of the world, who had won his own way from the backwoods of Buncombe, through the various degrees of a lawyer's career, to the Governor's chair in Raleigh, and who had perhaps never once turned his ambitions eye upon any office in the University as likely to be within his reach, or even desirable.

GOV. SWAIN.

When Gov. Swain come to Chapel Hill to take his seat as head of the University, there was no little curiosity felt to see him, and some disappointment when he arrived. In appearance he was the very reverse of Dr. Caldwell. Though pleasant and accessible, there was wanting the old school touch of quiet and dignified courtesy and grace,—the old *prestige* of scholarly association and name which people had so long revered and deferred to. There were not wanting those who said Gov. Swain was a mere politician and one sarcasm especially was levelled at him to the effect that North Carolina had always done a great deal for David L. Swain and now she had sent him to the University to get an education.

Gov. Swain however was one to hold his own wherever he went. He soon made himself felt as a remarkable man, second to none in sagacity, prudence and administrative ability. As to his scholarship, those who doubted it were soon silenced, and obliged to confess that at any rate he knew how to use what he had. I have heard Dr. Phillips tell with great *gusto* the effect produced when on one occosion there being a considerable company assembled at Dr. Mitchells, in the course of the conversation, Gov. Swain picked up a small edition of the Illiard lying near, and turning to a certain page, translated fluently and elegantly a dozen or two lines having a very happy application to the matter under discussion. No man knew better that Gov. Swain the effect such an incident would be likely to produce.

He told me once that on his first coming to Chapel Hill he received many a hit from the college boys, many a fling from the walls of his recitation room or Person Hall. That he made it a rule never to notice these things any further than to take any hint they might afford him. That he always revised himself and reformed, if needful, in whatever direction the jibe or the caricature pointed. *Fas est ab hoste doceri*, he added with a merry twinkle of the eye. To this wise and masterly forbearance Governor Swain owed much of his success in life. He who can control himself may be trusted to control others.

HIS POLICY.

That Governor Swain did not believe in the above theory, concerning small and select colleges, may be inferred at once from the enlargement that in a few years took place in every department at the University under his control. His first step was to put himself *en rapport* with the Board of Trustees so as to feel quite sure of their support in all cases. He next secured the entire control for himself and his colleagues of the domestic management and discipline of the Institution.—Such was the confidence felt in him, in his purity of intention, his integrity, his ability and his profound good sense, that the Board of Trustees, by degrees, committed everything to his administration. He demanded, among other things, that no man should be appointed to any chair in the Faculty except with his full concurrence (and that of his colleagues). The venerable Duncan Cameron rose and seconded him, saying that the Captain of a vessel ought to be allowed to pick his own crew.

In 1838 the Faculty numbered nine. The students were 164. Below this they never fell again, but advanced steadily till the Faculty numbered sixteen, and the students were 450.

From the Raleigh Standard.

## The Revenue Law.

**Opinions of the Public Treasurer on the Revenue Law.**

David A. Jenkins, Esq., Public Treasurer, has delivered the following opinions on the new revenue law:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, May 17th, 1869.

HON. I. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

DEAR SIR: Yours of 13th instant is received.

By the National Banking law as amended or rather *explained*, by act of Congress approved February 10th, 1868, shares of stock in National Banks may be taxed as other monied capital, and the shares of non-residents may be likewise taxed, where the Bank is located.

Our law provides that shares of stock in companies which themselves pay the tax need not be listed.

The act of February 10th, 1868, provides that such State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing *all the shares* of National Banks.

Our State has not made any such special direction, and we must therefore determine what the State tax on National Banks is under the general provisions of the Revenue act. By Paragraph 6, Section 12, page 21, you will see that the share holders must list the value of their shares unless the Bank pays tax on its property. If your Bank lists all its property the share holder will be exempt.

In my opinion it will be best for your Bank to list in the aggregate at their value, all the shares of the Bank, owned by residents or non-residents. If the Bank does not list the shares, then clearly it is the duty of such stockholder to list his own.

Very respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS,
Public Treasurer.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, May 19, 1869.

DAVID MURPHY, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

DEAR SIR: Yours of 15th instant received. The Constitution requires that all real and personal property in the State shall be taxed, except that the General Assembly exempt not over $300 worth of certain articles named. The General Assembly actually exempted $200 worth of those articles. Now, how can this plain provision be avoided? I cannot see. I will be obliged to any one to show me. You point to two sections as in your opinion, authorizing exemptions of "family supplies." First, you quote sec. on 12, paragraph 5, that only means that when a man has rented out a house or land the rent accruing for the current year, shall not be counted as part of the owner's "credits." That paragraph does not speak of *tangible property* at all, but only of *credits*, i. e. bonds, notes, &c.—You will have to make *black* mean *white*, and *vice versa*, before you can make "rent accruing for the current year" mean corn, bacon, &c., owned by a man who has never rented his farm at all.

2dly. You think "family supplies" are exempted under paragraph 8 of section 12. That is just as distorted a construction as the other. Paragraph 8 speaks of *annual* income *in money* not of property at all. That paragraph merely says that when a farmer pays tax on his farm, &c., he need not pay tax on his income from his farm, &c., &c., so also a merchant, who pays license tax on his business, need not pay income tax on the receipts of his trade—so a billiard table keeper who pays license for keeping a table need not pay an income tax on the receipts from his table, &c., &c.

It is impossible to hold that an exemption from income tax likewise exempts from property tax without absurdity.

Your ideas about anybody's being ruined by this tax are entirely erroneous. It will not be heavy enough to hurt anybody. It is the law, and I have no power to authorize a plain breach of the law.

Very respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS,
Public Treasurer.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Raleigh, May 15th*, 1869.

W. H. JOYNER, ESQ., *Boon Hill, N. C.*:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 10th instant has been received.

Paragraph 7, section 12, of the act referred to includes all such articles as are not *specially mentioned elsewhere*.

Carts, wagons, &c., used on a farm may be listed under paragraph 3 as "farming utensils."—Pleasure vehicles, merchandize, fire arms, &c., &c., in fact, every piece of personal property not listed elsewhere nor exempted, must be included under paragraph 7.

I have examined the tax list made out by the Auditor, and think there will be no serious difficulty in practice in carrying out the law.

Very respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS,
Public Treasurer.

## RITUALISM.

**Bishop Atkinson's Address.**

We copy from the Raleigh *Standard* the following report of that portion of Bishop ATKINSON'S Address referring to the question of Ritualism:

The Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops of the late General Convention expressed a judgment on the subject of certain Ritualistic practices, from which judgment there was no dissent avowed among themselves. Fully concurring in the views then set forth and the matter assuming almost every day increasing magnitude and importance, I feel it to be my duty to present to you the conclusions to which I have been led by repeated observations of Ritualistic services and a good deal of anxious reflections thereupon.

Ritualism, like most other general terms is vague, and may be taken in different senses. There are those no doubt who would consider reverence for the house of God and solemnity and dignity in its worship as savoring of Ritualism.

To me and to you, however, these things seem to flow necessarily from deep and enlightened religious feeling and to conduce very much, at the same time, towards giving greater strength and intensity to such a feeling. So far from censuring them, I can gladly encourage. Zeal for God's house—such as our Saviour exhibited, zeal, such as would lead us willingly to labor and to give in order that that house might be beautiful, if we could not make it grand and majestic. It is, I believe, a sin against God as well as a shame to us as Christians, when the house which we have dedicated to Him is permitted to fall into neglect and decay. It is likewise a mark of pious feeling that we should decorate that house with such ornaments as are appropriate to it and sanctioned by rightful authority. It is right that the services there performed should, as far as possible, be frequent and always orderly and reverential. It is right that the music heard there, though grave and solemn, should be in the highest measure that we can attain, harmonious and impressive, may if possible rise even to majesty and grandeur.

None of these things seem calculated to hinder the work of God in the soul of man, but rather to aid it.

But these are the things which are generally meant when ritualism is spoken of. That work is usually understood to indicate the introduction of usages symbolizing doctrines which the Church, since the reformation, has held to be erroneous and strange, or usages which at the best have been rejected by her and thereby become obsolete. In the former are to be reckoned such usages as prostrations or genuflexions before the consecrated elements in the Lord's Supper, the receiving of those elements from the Priest in the mouth rather than in the hand, auricular confession—which, if not a part of Ritualism, is at least associated with it—Sacraments celebrated in behalf of the dead as well as the living, and acts and services of the like nature.—In the second class are the use of incense and candles on the altar for purposes other than that of light, and gorgeous vestments set aside by the Church of England for three centuries and never known among us until recently.

The introduction of usages of this sort by an individual minister or particular congregation indicates disrespect, if not disloyalty to the Church, and, if persisted in, will necessitate coercive legislation—in itself an evil, but less intolerable than the evil which it seeks to check; for practices of the sort to which I have referred, accompanied even by disrespect for the authority of the Church deepen that disrespect, prepare men for apostasy from it, breed discord within its own pale, engender suspicion and aversion to it in those beyond its pale, tend ultimately to skepticism and irreligion, and so these in many ways hinder the progress of that Gospel which it is the mission of the Church to convey everywhere and to all men.

We may be very thankful that these evils have prevailed very little, if at all, amongst us. It is one of the compensations which God gives us for our impoverished country and suffering people, that we are thereby the less tempted to errors and extravagances of this kind. They are found chiefly in great cities where wealth and idleness produce a pruriency of feeling and taste, demanding to be gratified with novelties and craving for highly spiced seasonings, not only in men's feasts, but also in their amusements and even in their religion.—As with the Israelites in the wilderness, it loathes the manna which came down from Heaven and cries out for the flesh pots of Egypt. Religion, such as is taught in the gospel held by the Primitive Church, maintained in the Church of England and our own—a religion which does not neglect the beautiful, but aims mainly at the true—which provides for the gratification of the eye and the ear, but addresses itself especially to the soul. Such a religion appears to persons possessed by the feelings I have been describing, flat and insipid.

They crave something more sensuous, more ornate, more exciting, and they find it in Ritualism, such as I have myself seen in England, and understand that it may be seen in certain places in this country. I trust it may never be known to churchmen in this Diocese, except by report, and not long by report. It cannot be questioned that the weighty interests entrusted to us the clergymen and laity of the Diocese, have already suffered injury by Ritualistic excesses elsewhere. We must beware of increasing the evil by making innovations which may disturb and unsettle the minds of our people.

No individual clergyman has a right, for his own gratification, or that of part of his congregation, to change the established worship of the Church, without the consent of his Diocesan, and against the wises of another part of the congregation.

We have a great work to do in this extensive and growing commonwealth. We have, as far as in us lies, to bring to the obedience of Faith, and to keep in that obedience, two races of men, some of whom are ignorant of the Faith, and some prejudiced against it. We are engaged in building the walls of our spiritual Zion in troublous times. Shall we leave our great work and come down to employ ourselves in will-worship and shows and spectacles, which so far have not profited them that have been exercised therein?

The Church in this country has a mighty work to do; with great resources, great encouragements, and *immense difficulties*. It has to do its part in shaping for good the destinies of the most powerful Nation existing, or which ever has existed on Earth, to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of a population, the most active, the most intelligent, and the most regardless of authority known among men. It has to encounter religious indifference and every form of religious error; Infidelity which is instructed, thoughtful, proud, boastful and aggressive; an Immorality which is increasing in every class and grade of society, staining some of the highest officials in the land with bribery and peculations and descending to the pettiest shopkeeper who sells adulterated wares by false weight and measures; an Immortality which causes bloodshed and murders to multiply day by day and generally to go unpunished; an Immortality which is dissolving the most sacred ties of family life and of society, under a vitiated public sentiment which is already finding expression in Anti-Christian laws on the subject of Marriage and Divorce.

When these cruel cancers are eating into the very vitals of society are they to be cured by directions as to the color and shape of the vestments which Priests are to wear, or as to the height of an altar, or the number of candles to be placed on it, or the precise moment at which they are to be lighted? Surely it is not such aid, or such defenders, that the time needs. It needs the Grace and Truth brought into the world by Jesus Christ our Lord; Grace for which He has provided means and channels in His Church; Truth held in the first Ages, reaffirmed at the Reformation, incorporated into our Creeds, and Liturgy and established Ritual, and which has already done so much to bless mankind in all ages, and which has been so especially fruitful in good, in England, in this country, and wherever the Bible and the Prayer Book have gone together."

**Four raftsmen were carried over the falls of St. Francis river, near Drummondville, Ontario, Monday, and drowned.**

From the Old North State.

## Rail Road Meeting in Salisbury.

A large meeting of the citizens of Salisbury was held in the Town Hall pursuant to previous notice, on Saturday, May 15th, 1869.

Maj. W. M. Robbins was called to the chair, and Dr. C. A. Henderson, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be, the taking of proper steps to aid in building the Western Railroad.

On motion of Mayor Long, a committee of five was appointed by the Chairman, consisting of Mayor Long, Dr. J. W. Hall, Messrs. P. P. Meroney, Thomas E. Brown, and Robert Smith, to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The committee reported the following:

WHEREAS, we have learned that the Stockholders of the Western Railroad, at their meeting in Fayetteville, on the 5th inst., located said road so as to make Salisbury its point of intersection with the N. C. Railroad. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That we hereby express our high gratification at this location of said road, feeling assured that no other could have been so beneficial to the greatest number of the people of the State, and to the State itself, which has invested so largely in this enterprize.

*Resolved*, That this location was evidently considered the proper one by the General Assembly, as is proved by the fact that the Assembly modified the Charter in such a manner as to authorize and encourage the location to this point; so that, in choosing this route, the parties concerned have only carried out the views of the law-making power.

*Resolved*, That we earnestly call upon the Commissioners of Rowan county to submit to a vote of the citizens the question of making a liberal county subscription to said road.

*Resolved*, That such a subscription would be sound financial policy to the county, because the enhanced value of property would soon repay the outlay, independently of any profits from the investment, derived directly by way of dividends on the stock.

*Resolved*, That we call upon men of property in town and county to aid this road liberally, in the sincere belief that it will be one of the best paying roads in the State.

*Resolved*, That subscriptions of lands will not only aid the road, but may be made the means of putting said lands in market to actual settlers, thus inviting immigration and tending to build up immensely this section of the State.

*Resolved*, That liberal subscriptions here will cause the construction of said road to be began at both ends at the same time, thus ensuring its early completion to this point, besides giving us an immediate increase of business and prosperity.

*Resolved*, That now is the time for every man of public spirit to put his shoulder to the wheel and push forward this and our other favorite railroad projects with an energy and unity of effort worthy of the occasion.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mayor Long then offered the following, which was also adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to Senator Davis and Mr. George Graham, of Montgomery, and to others Directors of said road for their determined efforts to have the same located where the Legislature intended, and where it will best repay the State for her outlay.

On motion of Kerr Craige, Esq., a committee of three was appointed by the Chairman, consisting of Messrs. Kerr Craige, F. E. Shober, and Mayor Long, to confer with the Board of County Commissioners in regard to the matter of a county subscription, and to present them—the said Board, with a copy of the Resolutions adopted on that subject by this meeting.—It was also moved and carried, that the Chairman and Maj. Robbins, be added to this Committee.

Brief, but practical and forcible remarks were made by Dr. Hall, Col. Shober, Mayor Long, Mr. Craige and other gentlemen.

The meeting ordered a copy of its proceedings to be sent to the papers of Salisbury and Fayetteville, with a request for publication; and asking also the papers of Raleigh and Wilmington and all others friendly to our object to copy the same.

The meeting then adjourned with the unanimous determination to spare no effort to push forward the Railroad enterprises in which we are specially interested, and to make Salisbury what her position entitles her to become, the Atlanta of Western North Carolina.

WM. M. ROBBINS, Chairman.
C. A. HENDERSON, Secretary.

THE HANGING OF THE DITCHER MURDERERS.—No doubt is entertained of the hanging of the three Ditcher murderers at Halifax on Friday next. Gus Baker, Jim Thomas and George Bayline will thus be made to pay the penalty of a murder, committed in this place some twelve months since, which in its atrocious character and cold-blooded nature shocked the community. They have but little if any sympathy from their own color, the darkies here at the time of the murder being to a great extent instrumental in the bringing the guilty men to the bar of justice. We learn that they are now engaged in making preparations for death. Baker remains the most obstinate of the three, still entertaining, we presume, some hope of an escape from death in some way. He, however, has expressed to the Sheriff wishes regarding the disposal of his body after being hung.

The prisoners will be hung in an enclosed wall, at the jail at Halifax, on Friday next, between the hours of twelve and one.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1869

### War upon the South.

The whole pack of Radical hounds are again yelping in full cry upon the track of Southern disorders and violence. The race is a long one but the game most desirable. The Radical party at the North is falling to pieces, the victim of its own corruption, and a prey to the imbecility of its administrative head and the covetousness of the rank and file. Its wily editors, apprehending the approaching catastrophe, are casting about to see how it can best be avoided. The safety of the party is the only consideration. The South, shorn of her strength and wallowing in the filth and mire of political bastardy, offers the best and easiest field for operations. Not a vestige of opposition must remain—no remnant of the power of the virtuous and intelligent people must be permitted to find a lodgment in the State governments. The political conquest must be as complete as the military. Tyrannical and harsh as has been the legislation towards this section it has not yet accomplished all the hellish purposes for which it was intended. Here and there the old settlers, the owners of the soil, the payers of taxes, the true people of a State, have been able to survive the political deluge which has destroyed every vestige of the rights and influence of so many of their brethren.—The wrath of party leaders is now to be directed against them. Foundation for further and more proscriptive legislation must be laid before Congress assembles, and Virginia, Mississippi and Georgia must bend their necks and be made to pass under the yoke of political infamy.

Papers, whose columns are daily teeming with child-whipping in Boston, with murders and suicides in Brooklyn, with poisonings in Philadelphia, with lynch-law punishments in Indiana, and horrible outrages throughout the whole North, so common as not to excite editorial comment, and so frequent as hardly to claim public attention, are denouncing the South, in leading editorials, for the prevalence of crime, and holding up the bleeding victims of drunken combats, of highway robberies, of bad association, which occasionally shock the Southern people, as martyrs to their political creeds, pretended persecutions of loyalists and murders of Radicals are made the pretext for vilest abuse of Southern people. Prejudice is made to overcome reason, and the exception is made the rule. Even social exclusion of unknown and unheralded strangers is tormented into criminal heresy to the government.

If the political bearing was the only one which this warfare had, we would let it spend its strength unheeded. Political matters are of secondary consideration with our people. They did all they could to save their section from its present deplorable political condition and failed.—Having submitted in good faith to the laws, they will abide the time when their fate can be bettered by the assistance of good men who consented, through prejudice and falsehoods, to their present humiliation. If business reconstruction could progress independent of political reconstruction this renewed venom of Radical editors would amount to little. At this time the South is in the midst of the most important crisis in her efforts for recuperation. Her system of labor is becoming methodized. The fertility of her soil is beginning to bless the industry of her farmers with abundance. The peace and order of her citizens, her vast resources, her genial climate, her unoccupied lands, are beginning to attract the attention of the immigrant. State and local societies are meeting with success in pressing her advantages upon settlers, and a steady and increasing tide of immigration has begun to flow into the South from the Northern States and from Europe. Some portions of the South have already been made to feel the benefits of this immigration, and others soon will. These slanders, revived now to accomplish another purpose, will seriously interfere with this migration to the South. Its progress will be retarded and checked in its infancy. All the difficulties of reinauguration must be again overcome.

To subserve party ends, in the vain effort to save it from the follies and weaknesses of the Administration, and from the corruptions of its leaders, the immediate welfare of the South must be sacrificed and the prosperity of the whole country retarded and the day of reconciliation and good feeling postponed. If the Republic survives the wickedness and malignity of the party in power it may become a terror to its foes and a blessing to its citizens.

### New Outcry Against the South.

Yesterday we took occasion to refer to the renewed warfare against the South which has just been inaugurated by some of the more Radical papers against the South. Coming at a time of great commercial and political excitement it will likely be waged with the greater vindictiveness and vehemence. It is singular to note the struggle between national and party fidelity in this matter. When only the welfare and success of party are under consideration and the perils of political defeat are impending, then are Southern people villified and denounced as unfit and unsafe to be trusted with the rights and privileges of citizens. The country's honor and safety would be imperiled, the lives of loyal citizens would be sacrificed, and the laws would be defied if rampant "rebels" were permitted to control the internal polity of their own States, counties and towns, and permitted to levy and collect their own taxes. Men whose hostility only lies dormant under the strong arm of power, if allowed, would destroy the Government now only protected by its strength and their weakness. "The flag," the holy symbol of national greatness, would be dragged into the dust and rent into a thousand strips in utter disregard and hatred of the Government it represents.

On the other hand, when the English lion, aroused from its lair by the ticklings of the puny straws with which Senators and Representatives seek to disturb its rest, growls and shows its ugly teeth in utter but terrible contempt of the intermeddlers, then these same Southern people grow wondrous clever and gallant. Men who followed LEE and JACKSON and JOHNSON even unto the disastrous end with spirits undaunted, with hopes unabashed and with determination unflagging, are flatteringly cajoled with the timely announcement that upon their courage and patriotism the country's cause will greatly depend in case of foreign war. In time of danger "the flag" would be entrusted to their care and protection. When fighting instead of voting is required, then the Southern people become subjects of kindly consideration, and even their rebellion is forgotten and their hostility to the government forgiven.

Still this political necessity to wage war upon us is having and will continue to have a most depressing influence upon our material advancement. We must be freed from these governmental changes before we can make any solid progress in the work of recuperation. Stability in government as well as equity and justice in its administration, is necessary to foster and build up the wrecked fortunes and hopes of our people. Without this our labor will be in vain, and our energies expended to little purpose.

The New York *Times* of a late issue contains the following pertinent views upon this and kindred subjects. In taking certain papers to task for their efforts to procure the interference of Congress in the affairs of the Southern States it says:

The Washington *Chronicle* and other of the more ultra of the radical press, are trying to find excuses for Executive and Congressional interference in the affairs of the Southern States. The *Tribune* insists that "the situation in Georgia is grave enough to warrant prompt investigation;" and its co-laborer at Washington will have it that there is still "no more important question than that of the future condition of the late rebellious States."—What these journals desire the Government to do, they do not clearly explain. The *Tribune* wants "investigation," but into what, concerning what, under what authority, or with what object, it does not specifically tell. So, again, the *Chronicle* demands that "the ascendancy of the loyal people" shall be preserved, and the machinations of "a re-actionary party" frustrated, but the means to be employed, or the authority under which the Executive should interfere, it fails to indicate.

The object of the *Tribune* in directing the volume of radical wrath to Georgia may be conjectured. It is on the lookout for causes of quarrel with that State, with the view of re-opening the status of its reconstruction when Congress re-assembles. The steady progress of the State toward regular and prosperous industry is not denied. The efforts it is making to attract foreign population, and the cordial reception given to all who go there in an honest search for homes, are facts not to be gainsaid. But the Bullock party want a monopoly of all the offices and of the Legislature into the bargain, and they know that their only chance lies in a forcible upsetting of the present order of things, and their installation by Federal order and under Federal manipulation. They caused the fifteenth amendment to be rejected, in order that Northern indignation might be excited against the State. And having failed to win the sympathy of Congress, they are concocting bugaboo stories of outrage and persecution and danger to "loyal" interests, in defiance alike of fact and probability. The *Tribune* seems to be enlisted in their service.

The Washington oracle takes a wider aim. It objects, not to Georgia particularly, but to the whole South; and it urges a policy which would end in re-opening reconstruction—undoing what has been done, and multiplying obstacles to the completion of what remains unfinished. It assumes that the authority which forced through reconstruction in the first instance is at liberty to do as it pleases with the entire South. To prevent "re-action" and to secure "loyal ascendancy" the Government may—according to the *Chronicle*—throw the South back into anarchy, and enact whatever fresh conditions it deems necessary for the furtherance of a "loyal policy." The proposition is too monstrous to be entitled to serious discussion. Its promulgation, however, is worthy of mention, as an illustration of the madness of partisanship, and a key to the invention of Southern outrages. There are Southern newspapers which suggest that much of this new-born ferocity is traceable to a *bear*-game in real estate speculation, with which a recent traveling party is said to be identified; but before accepting this construction of the new outburst of violence, we await further evidence.

### The Memphis Commercial Convention.

The Commercial Convention recently held in Memphis adjourned Friday evening last, after a full and interesting session in which representatives from all sections of the country were present and laboring with zeal to develop the vast resources of the South.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, speaking of the *personnel* of the assembly, says: "The Commercial Convention, in session in this city, has often been complimented on account of its staid dignity and the talent and respectability of its members. It is represented by the first men of the nation. We have just had an interview with a prominent member, who has attended every Commercial Convention for the last thirty years, and he informs us that none of them possessed more talent, respectability and solid worth, than that developed in the present Convention.

"The delegates number little if any less than a thousand, and represent nearly every financial, commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interest. Politicians there are, too, but politics are utterly ignored. In former years commercial conventions were somewhat political in their character, but in this the common good of the country was alone uppermost. Most of the delegates are young men or in the prime of life, and are active, energetic and progressive."

Such assemblages tend greatly towards the advancement and improvement of the country. We seize upon, with sincerity and avidity, any plan for building up and improving the prosperity of the South.—We heartily crave a free communion and intercourse with every other portion of the country and deny all desire for isolation. We wish improvement, development and progress, and while we will not welcome the base adventurer who comes among us to ferment discord and stir up strife we hail as important co-workers and brethren in progress those who do and will come heartily desiring the advancement of our country and identifying themselves with our material interests. If Southern affairs were but left to the management of the business men of the country practical reconstruction upon a firm, secure and acceptable basis would be accomplished in half the time that Congress consumed in the consideration of measures for oppressive legislation in this particular. While we have repeatedly declared our good faith and a desire for the restoration of fraternal relations, and simply asked that we be met with the same good faith, we have been outraged, villified and continually slandered by the politicians of the North. And in this great Commercial Convention again has it been seen fit to declare our disposition, and this time by no politicians, but the business men of the land. Hear the voice of the Convention, for no political effect, but simply an appeal that our prosperity be not retarded; and stand rebuked, oh! ye slanderers:

The following resolutions by Mr. Austin, of Tennessee, were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the delegates here assembled from all parts of the Southern States fully represent the spirit and purposes of the great body of the Southern people.

*Resolved*, That this Convention, in justice to the members and in justice to the people of the United States, deem it expedient and proper on this occasion to declare that there is not now, and has not been since the surrender of the Confederate armies, any other purpose or design on the part of the great mass of the people, than a cordial and thorough restoration of fraternal relations in all sections of this broad land.

*Resolved*, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that erroneous impressions upon the minds of the people of each section in regard to the others so easily made and so hard to remove, have been and now are the greatest obstacles in the way of prompt and thorough adjustment of our political and industrial relations, which would create peace, contentment and universal prosperity throughout the entire country.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the President o. the United States by a committee of one member from each State here represented, appointed by the President of this Convention.

In regard to that new class of laborers, destined to prove, as we think, of so much importance to our country, the Convention took important action. Chinamen possess a hardihood and endurance admirably calculated for the severe labor to be performed in the progress of our works of internal improvement. They are thrifty and economical, living upon almost nothing and laboring with untiring zeal and activity. We publish the resolution on this subject adopted by the Convention:

WHEREAS, Labor is essential to the development of the South, and whereas, a large number of Chinamen, the cheapest laborers on this continent, have recently been thrown out of employment by the completion of the Pacific Railroad; and whereas, individual planters have not the means necessary for the importation of foreign laborers; and whereas, it is believed that our railroad companies have great facilities for the introduction of this labor, and that when once introduced it can be easily disseminated through the country; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That all the railroads in the South be requested to employ upon these roads as many as possible of the Chinamen recently discharged on the Pacific Railroad, and that all companies engaged in building new railroads, be especially requested to employ as many of these laborers as they possibly can.

**Important action regarding direct trade with Europe, finance and banking, manufacturing and mining, agriculture, navigation of canals and rivers, railroads and telegraph companies, etc., was also taken up by the Convention and which we regret our inability to publish. The Convention has done an important work for the country and may it persevere in its objects.**

The next Convention will be held in Louisville, Ky., on the 12th of October next.

The following is the basis of representation:

That the city authorities of each city of eight thousands inhabitants shall appoint one delegate, and larger cities shall appoint one delegate for each additional one thousand inhabitants

That the Governor of each State and Territory shall appoint a delegation at large, not exceeding one from each Congressional district.

That each incorporated railroad, steamboat, manufacturing or mining company, *in actual operation*, shall appoint one delegate.

That each Chamber of Commerce, or Board of Trade, shall appoint one delegate for every hundred members or fractional hundred.

### Loyal Leaguers on the Rampage.

LILESVILLE, Anson Co., 25th May.

*Editors Journal:* On Friday morning last, before day, three negroes broke into the house of Jake Kirby, freedman, and shot him and his wife. Jake is very seriously, perhaps mortally, wounded. His wife only slightly.

Two of the miscreants are arrested and in jail.

Jake, though not of spotless character before, has conducted himself with much propriety since becoming free. He incurred the enmity of Ingram an Chilson's gang by voting the Conservative ticket.

An attempt was made to burn his houses and shoot him some weeks since.

In haste, &c.,

* * *

POEMS BY THEOPHILUS H. HILL.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, of New York, through Mr. John D. Love, of this city, a copy of Poems by that talented son of North Carolina, THEOPHILUS H. HILL. It is a book of 155 pages, printed on superior paper with excellent type and gotten up in a really creditable style, and neatly bound in cloth with flexible cover. The work is dedicated to Rev. C. F. Deems, D.D. The subjects of the poems are well selected and the verses written with apparent care. Among them are many that have never before been published, but there are others which our people have been permitted to read in print.

Mr. Love in this city has copies for sale and will supply them a moderate price. It is a neat book and should find a place in the library of every North Carolinan, and every true man of the South.

**Dr. W. F. Broaddus, during his recent trip South, collected $1,200 for the education of soldiers' children.**

ST. THOMAS' FAIR, at the City Hall, as already announced, opened on Monday night, and is still progressing. We have not been able to learn the proceeds thus far, but are pleased in being able to state that the parties who have the management of the tables are gratified with the first night's receipts. The Hall is open every day from 10 a. m. until 11 p. m.—Much credit is due the ladies, who have tables, for their indefatigable exertions in getting up in our city the first Catholic Fair, and we trust their noble effort may be crowned with that success which it so richly merits.

To the right, as one enters the Hall, is table No. 1, styled "Variety," displaying an amount of embroidered work of all kinds, toilet mats, handsome tin toilet ware, beautiful cigar cases, slippers, pictures, vases, scarfs, shirts, &c., &c. The managers are Mrs. C. Turner, Wood, Donlan, and Miss J. Rush.

Adjoining No. 1 is the "Cape Fear" in bold characters, bearing aloft an arched and handsomely festooned frame. On exhibition and for sale are the eight Beatitudes beautifully painted and framed.—The handiwork of ——, whose proceeds are for the Memorial Bazaar.—This work of art with a handsome silver set valued at $75 00; also, a painting of the Southern hero, Gen. Lee, with other articles, are relics of the Memorial Fair, kindly accepted to be disposed of by the ladies of St. Thamas' Church. The table boasts of a likeness of Rt. Rev. Bishop Gibbons, slippers, scarfs, handsome flannel skirts, children's wearing apparel, finely worked pin-cushions, with a variety of smaller useful articles. The table is conducted by Mrs. Ancrum Burr, assisted by Mrs. E. B. Dudley, Mrs. Eduard Peschau, Mrs. Purnell, Mrs. McIlhenny, Mrs. Carpenter and others.

Between the two doors of entrance is table No. 3, "Industry," presided over by Miss Kate King, assisted by many young ladies—Misses Johnston, Ryan, Rielly, Price, Wood, etc. Standing northward to the table is the Gipsy Queen, two miniature bedsteads; also, farm house and yard, two very handsome wax dolls, children's fancy suits, a collection of books, a handsome Bible, vases, fancy baskets, children's apparel, fancy work, a number of pictures, with an ivorytype of Rev. Father Gross. Adjoining is the ballot-box, to receive the votes for the handsome Silver Trumpet. For disposal is a superb German rifle, valued at $200.

To the left is table No. 4, presided over by Mrs. G. W. Rose, assisted by Mrs. Deans and Miss Casey. To purchasers are offered a handsome silver set, a complete miniature house, furnished, in height over two feet and in length three feet; a handsome silk quilt, and also a beautifully braided one, shirts, infants' dress slippers, cushions, fancy baskets, and a variety of other fancy articles.

Table No. 5, "the Hibernian," is presided over by Mrs. Darby, Reilly and King, kindly aided by others; welcoming visitors sits queenly arrayed—the Maid of Erin, with golden harps. Around are many valuable articles—a China Set, an Irish Cottage, a large Steamboat, Horn Caskets, Vases, Silver Cassett, handsome Dolls, severally the Belles of New Orleans, Baltimore and Wilmington, three handsome Quilts, with a variety of fancy articles and children's clothing.

The centre table, beautifully cruciformed and arched, is presided over by Mrs. A. L. Price, assisted by Miss Mary Price, Mrs. W. Price, Mrs. Bollman, Mrs. Southerland, Miss Sticklein, Misses F. Ransom and M. Clark. To view are a miniature grotto, with Queen, a silver set, handsome ivory type of Right Reverend Bishop Gibbons, silver castors and cups, a large and beautiful assortment of apparel, fancy articles, several wax dolls, with furniture and wardrobes complete, etc.

Opposite is the postoffice, presided over by Miss Maggie Price. Connected with this department is the telegraph, whose operators are Messrs. J. W. Brown and E. W. Thompson.

On the platform standing pre-eminently—*the* table—is the Refreshment, with its double row of arches and sparkling chandeliers. Tovers groaning under their weight of sugar plums, the many beautifully dressed cakes of all kinds, from the snow white pound and fruit down to the choice dishes of small, cakes, present an attractive, tempting spectacle. The table offer to the public at least twenty five dressed cakes, one containing a handsome gold ring. To the side is the curtained Saloon where are furnished an elegant lunch and confectioneries. This department owes its first and necessarily future success to its able managers—Mrs. C. Fulton, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. McGuire and Mrs. Kerchner—kindly assisted by Mrs. Shepperson and Cantwell.

If the public continue as the first night to favor the Fair, and so contribute to its laudable object, success beyond sanguine expectations will be had.

*Daily Journal 26th.*

### Excitement in Virginia.

Gov. H. H. Wells addressed the colored people at West Point, Va., a few days since. During his remarks he gave utterance to some sentiments which grated heavily upon the ears of Beverly B. Douglas, Esq., for many years a prominent member of the State Senate from King William county. Although not of a personal nature, it was so construed by Mr. Douglas, who gave the Governor the "d—n lie." E. W. Massie instantly arose and stated that if Mr. Douglas had friends present it would be well for them to urge upon him the propriety of leaving the ground. This inflamed the immense assemblage of negroes present, who, already highly enraged, rushed at Mr. Douglas. At great odds, he resisted successfully, for a time, the onslaught, but was finally borne down by the mob, and his life placed in great jeopardy. Two brothers, Benjamin and Lieper Robinson, interposed and endeavored to rescue Mr. Douglas, but were dashed violently to the ground, and horribly bruised and mangled. The life of Mr. Lieper Robinson was despaired of last Friday.

**The editor of a Norfolk (Va.) journal has recently seen a quart of strawberries which weighed one and three-quarter pounds.—Fifteen berries made the quart, and each measured over three inches and a half in circumference.**

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

**Death of Commodore Stewart McCauley—North Carolina Affairs—Mrs. Gen. Gaines—Grant and the Eight Hour System—Secretary Boutwell and the Gold Question—The new Minister to Portugal, &c., &c., &c., &c.**

WASHINGTON CITY, May 22, 1869.

Another old veteran is gone—a relic of the "better and brighter days" of the Republic—Commodore Charles Stewart McCauley, at the ripe age of seventy-four. His experience was a varied one, and mournful enough, Heaven knows, to any man of reflecting sensibilities. He saw the first dawnings of Constitutional liberty to the Republic of the United States; he saw the last beams of the sun of republicanism obscured, perhaps forever, by the darkest and murkiest clouds that a corrupt and tyrannous despotism could invoke as the shroud for a foully assassinated freedom. He had carried the standard of the Republic to victory when that standard was the symbol of peace, prosperity and happiness at home, the ensign of hope and promise abroad. He lived to see it prostituted in the dust beneath the polluting heel of a fanaticism far unholier and fouler than his fathers had ever deemed the fanaticism of the North ministry to be. He saw the vigorous infancy of the American republic, saw its wonderful growth and unexampled prosperity, saw its decadence and destruction, like the wilting of Jonah's gourd that rotted in the first beams of the morning sunlight. It was well that he died now. Perhaps but a few years of life might have sufficed to show him the restoration of the old glories of the Republic under Democratic rule; but he has escaped witnessing the orgies that must attend the dissolution of the party existence of those degraded and abandoned political courtezans and debauchers who have their polluting grip now fastened upon the throat of the nation. If the sturdy old Commodore reverenced the principles of human justice and equity of which the flag he so gallantly fought for was *once* the symbol and the standard, he must have suffered bitter pangs during the past few years in beholding the terrible prostitution of all he had ever cared for.

McCauley was a native of Philadelphia, and it is probable that his remains will be interred in that city. He had won for himself a host of warm and attached friends by his genial and gentlemanly character.

I received a letter several days ago from a gentleman of North Carolina, a journalist of candor and experience, and one thoroughly posted in the affairs of that State, an extract from which may prove interesting to your readers. I give it without comment. The naked fact is eloquent enough in its picture of utter distress and woe wrought by the accursed teachings of that foul, vile, wicked and damnable system of corruption and villainy known as the Radical party. Whenever a State gets as thoroughly "reconstructed" as North Carolina, prepare to behold a like result. "Federal, State and County taxes are ruinous, and the lands of our old citizens and planters are being sold under the hammer for little or nothing.

"There being no money here to purchase with, capitalists from the North are stepping in and buying up all they place their hands upon, at from 50 cents to $2 per acre, lands that ought to bring $30 to $40 per acre. A New York company has just purchased, in Macon county, a tract of 2,560 acres of land in one body at 22 cents per acre, cash; another smaller tract was bought up at 17 cents. This land is rich in timber and minerals. A fine plantation, worth some $6,000 to $8,000, was sold a few days since for $700, cash. These were bankrupt sales. The Sheriff of Wake county, on the 1st instant, sold three plantations, containing 7,872 acres, for $7,718, less than $1 per acre, some of the lands being worth over forty dollars per acre in gold. Nine other tracts, ranging from 100 to 500 acres, containing a total of 2,191 acres, sold for one hundred and sixty dollars!

"This is the way we are having peace. Legislation has been shaped in such a manner as to bear heavily upon our people, break them up, drive them away, so that their places can be filled with a set of strangers. Our Radical legislators have run the State debt up to 40 or 50 million of dollars, in wild appropriations to railroads which will never be built, simply because the rings are stealing all the money. The State bonds will not bring to-day over forty cents on the dollar in gold, in the New York market. The railroad rings are using this money to their own private emolument; the people have to pay ruinous taxes in order to meet the interest on this immense debt; finding that they cannot do it they are sacrificing their property and going away. Capitalists are buying up everywhere, and as soon as they think they have the State fairly in their hands, every dollar of the State debt will be repudiated.

"That is the Radical programme."

Mrs. General Gaines, the heroine of the famous New Orleans case, left for that city yesterday to attend to her vast interests there located. For some reason not clearly accounted for, Judge Durell, has refused to obey the mandate of the Supreme Court affirming Mrs. Gaines' right to the great estates recently adjudged hers, and Mr. Justice Wayne proposes on the 1st of June to enforce the mandate. The order to execute this mandate being final, Mrs. Gaines will then listen to overtures of compromise which will undoubtedly be made, and the lady come into possession of available property worth many millons. She does not look a day older than she did ten years ago—bright eyed, alert, and energetic as ever. She is a woman of indomitable pluck and perseverance, and belongs to that class who know "no such word as fail."

Last night the President's proclamation on the subject of eight hours being a legal day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by the Government, was telegraphed from this city. This proclamation was determined upon three or four days ago, now officially promulgated. He says "I do hereby direct that from and after this date no reduction shall be made in the wages paid by the Government to such laborers, workmen and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor." The "date" mentioned is the 19th of May.

Secretary Boutwell, in view of the many protests sent him against selling a million dollars of gold every week, has determined to sell *two* millions instead, weekly, until further instructions. This is the way this Administration accepts advice.

Mr. Shellabarger, the new Radical Minister to Portugal, has received his instructions and will sail at once to Portugal, relieving Mr. Harvey. The latter has for several years been denied pay by the honest and God-fearing party that now rules and disgraces the country. Pity for Harvey's pocket that he wasn't a negro. Shellabarger, although having a white skin, is as black as a Radical can possibly be, and there will be no trouble, crumenally, about him.

**Admiral Porter, Secretary of the Navy, has, under the signature of his landlord or lessor of that department, given notice to the country that he has caused to be changed, in accordance with law, the names of certain vessels belonging to the Radical navy. This change was originally intended to be made in order to keep out of the Blue book anything pertaining to Southern nomenclature, so bitter was Radical hate of everything South of the Potomac. The prevailing reason for the alteration just now is that many of the appellations of vessels taken from our aboriginees are too difficult of pronunciation by the members of the "Brains and Morality party," whose members fill the Radical navy.**

Seventy-eight is the number of the naval graduating class. Of these eight hail from States that, years ago, were South of Mason's and Dixon's. That section of country is entitled to the honor of being made the experiment ground for Radical villainies and vagaries. Can't they furnish some healthy young nigger whose proficiency in the studies of the Naval School will excite the emulation of Massachusetts? I ask for information solely, and for the laudable desire of stimulating the somewhat jaded energies of the Bay State, which, it appears, has furnished only eight of the last graduating class.

The number of voters registered in this city is 15,508, being 7,722 less than last year. The Radical ticket will probably be elected by several thousand majority, the principal falling off being in white Democrats who were kept out of their privilege of registering by the chicanery of the Judge.

**Hon. W. H. Terrell, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, was sworn in and assumed the duties of his office to-day.**

Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, is trying to come the "sympathetic dodge" upon his admirers, by pretending to be in receipt of threatening letters from abroad. Won't some of the "Loyal Leagues," or admiring young virgins of his native State make up a purse to pay his expenses in Russia this season—or in Italy? The tastes of the Senator are classic and economical—he has just made thirty-five thousand dollars by the sale of his house in Washington, and cannot afford to spend any of it in traveling. If Preston Brooks could only be resuscitated for a short time Sumner could take his foreign trip easily. Alas! for the good old times!

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

## Pen and Ink Sketches of the University of North Carolina, as it has Been.

DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE AND TO THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY.

NO. 9.

NOW AND THEN.

It is, as yet, difficult for one who knew Gov. Swain intimately, to set down and write of him critically and dispassionately. He has been too recently among us.—It is as if he had just gone out of the room with a pleasant look backward upon his friends, and delicacy forbids that we should fall at once upon a discussion of him, his character and his ways. It seems but yesterday that he was the life of the University,—wearing indeed an air of deepest anxiety, but still hopeful of the future,—looking forward to the Commencement—"the last Commencement," as was too truly foreboded, but which he would not allow to be so called. You are anticipating evil, he would say, which is by no means, certain or inevitable. Gov. Holden has a splendid opportunity before him, and he is too shrewd a man, and too able a man, not to see it and seize it. He will take care of his own interests, and one way to do that is to secure the educational interests of the State. The University will not be allowed to go down. A friend writing just one year ago said of Chapel Hill, that "*night was now closing in upon it after a long twilight.*" The Governor did not like this. He would not see it, nor allow it to influence him. I really do not know a more affecting and truly noble picture than that presented by Gov. Swain in his last days—all parties assailed him. His best friends shook their heads and were among the doubters. Even those who had eaten of bread provided by him, turned against him. His motives were maligned, his ability was questioned, his very infirmities were thrown up against him.—But he struggled on, perhaps blindly, but manfully. Conscious of his own purity,—of his undying love for North Carolina, and her Institutions, feeling that after thirty-three years of undivided devotion to her University, his life and its, were indeed bound up together and could not be sundered by death,—trusting that the storm would soon abate, and that he would live to see that turn in the tide which sooner or later must come—that the clouds would lift and that his setting sun would yet throw a parting flood of gold on these beloved walls, these hills, these solemn groves.

In vain—in vain!—but who can consider it unmoved.

IN THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD.

It was a favorite phrase of the Governor: *In the providence of God.* And now we who survive him may well take it up and apply it to the catastrophe which put an end to his manful endeavor, to his anxieties and apprehensions. In the providence of God he was removed from his vain struggle with the blind passions of men, removed before he could see the fine vessel which he had steered so long and so skillfully, finally and hopelessly a wreck lying high and dry among the rocks—before he could see pecuniary ruin and dispersion of those who by his advice and from attachment to him, had clung to it through all, and spent their last energies in its behalf. It was, indeed, the providence of God most beneficially exerted towards him—and as if it were saying to him, "It is enough, leave thy work and come up higher. Lay down thy cross and take thy crown."

GOV. SWAIN'S FACULTY.

Such reflections dim the eyes and unsteady the hand of one who attempts to portray Gov. Swain's work and influence upon the University. That he erred sometimes—that his judgment was not infallible, nor he himself free from some weakness, it will be the duty of his biographer to point out—since such close criticism is one of the penalties which all men who stand on eminences must pay. But "a pen and ink sketch" can only give outlines and results. Governor Swain's administration at Chapel Hill challenges, and will receive, a great deal of scrutiny.

That he believed in numbers was very apparent. I think he had an idea that the attrition of a large society was an important element in a young man's education. That the breadth gained was an offset to the want of depth. However this may be, he was careful at the outset and always to surround himself with an able and attractive band of co-workers. The election of a new Professor—the creation of a new Chair—were matters that called out all his prevision, his energies, his sagacity. Yet nevertheless he failed sometimes signally; and just because of that over anxiety and scrupulousness. He was for consulting too many interests and conciliating too many parties. He has been known to sanction the election of an inferior man because the applicant was a member of some church which, in his opinion, ought to be represented in the Faculty, in order to attract students from that denomination.

He did not like to change his working corps. He liked to have his Faculty grow into their work. It has been indeed a remarkable feature of the University that its more important officers have remained so long in their chairs. This gave tone and consistency to its management. In its seventy-four years of existence it has had virtually but two Presidents. Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Phillips remained there at work uninterruptedly for forty years, till summoned away by death while still in harness. Professor Fetter was elected to the chair of Greek in 1838, and remained at his post till 1868, just thirty years. Judge Battle moved to Chapel Hill in 1843, and was more or less connected with the University as Trustee and Law Professor till his also enforced departure in 1868.

Prof. Charles Phillips left Princeton in 1844 to enter the Faculty as Tutor of Mathematics, subsequently becoming Professor of Civil Engineering and Pure Mathematics, remaining immovably attached to it for twenty-five years. Dr. Hubbard came in 1848, and remained till 1868, when he, with the rest, was compelled, *by the Representatives of North Carolina*, to vacate the chair he had so long adorned as the finest Latin scholar, the most elegant writer, and one of the best bred gentlemen in the South. These gentlemen stood around Governor Swain and supported him to the last. They stood round his death bed, and laid him in his grave, then meeting once more in the sick room of one of them, they finally commended each other, and the University they had served so long to God in earnest prayer—shook hands and parted.

GOV. SWAIN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Gov. Swain's notions of discipline have been censured as too lax, and his standard of scholarship as too low. I know there were often collisions of opinion as to discipline between him and the two Senior Professors, who, having been grafted with Dr. Caldwell's idea, were for holding rather tight reins. As to this question it must always be remembered that Gov. Swain was a man of very great natural amiability. He had consideration always—even for his enemies—allowances to make—hopes to hold out. And when others were for using the knife and cutting off the offending member without mercy, Governor Swain was thinking of the parents at home—the anguish and mortification there—and the ruined boy's return to them. He erred here sometimes there is no doubt, but it was an error that had a bright side as well as a dark one.

### The Magnificent South.

It is stated that after last year's crop, with expenses paid, the South retained two hundred millions in gold. Furthermore, it is announced that six hundred thousand dollars' worth of manufacturing stock has been subscribed for a cotton-mill at Columbus, Ga., and seventy-one others are in process of erection at Savannah and other points in the State for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods. One factory at Augusta, has a capital of six hundred thousand dollars, and last year turned out nearly six and a half million yards of cloth.—The Arizona cotton factory, established in Claiborne parish, La., since the war, is now paying a net profit of twenty-four per cent. per annum. New Orleans is soon to have a cotton-mill with ten thousand spindles. With these auspicious signs of prosperity before us, are we not warranted in proclaiming the South as magnificent?

New York *Herald.*

### Onion Culture.

The onion needs a mellow or light, loamy soil, well pulverized and thoroughly worked. It may, with advantage, be raised on the same soil year after year. All the varieties of the onion, except the top and the potatoe onion, are raised from seed.—The land should be deeply trenched, or spaded, or subsoil ploughed, and the surface levelled off smooth. The seed may be sown as early in spring as the land can be worked and got ready. Sow in drills fourteen inches apart and half an inch deep.—When the plants are three or four inches high, thin them out to two inches apart, and in cultivating, be careful not to stir the soil too deep, and not to hoe it up around the bulbs. Onions ripen in August or early in September, their maturity being indicated by the dead tops. Then throw them out of the ground with a garden rake and let them dry, for a few days in the sun, when they will be ready to store or to send to market.

To raise seed, take only the ripest, firmest, and best formed bulbs, and set them in April, in rows two and a-half or three feet apart, and about a foot apart in the row, setting the crowns just beneath the surface. When the stalks grow up support them by stakes. The seed will be ripe by August, and the heads must be cut off when they turn brown, or else they will shed the seed. After it is threshed out expose the seed to the sun till dry.

If you have suitable land, a light, warm soil, the sooner it can be got ready for the seed now the better. There are many varieties, but the Danvers, the Large Red and the Silver Skin, are the most desirable for our latitude.—*Mass. Plowman.*

## General Nathaniel G. Smith.

EDITORS GAZETTE: At the request of the relatives of the deceased, I send for publication a brief notice of the life and death of my friend and neighbor General Nat. G. Smith, who departed this life on the 28th of April, at his residence near Tulip, Dallas county, in the 67th year of his age. He was born and reared in Chatham county, N. C. Our community has sustained a great loss by the death of our venerable friend, and if we, his neighbors, feel so much, what must be the feelings of wife and children, left without earthly guide and comforter. One who knew him long and well, remarked, "He was a perfect gentleman and a true christian." For several years he was a prominent member of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina. He afterwards moved to Hardiman county, Tennessee, and for several years prior to his removal to Arkansas was a citizen of Memphis. Few who left the older States to identify themselves with the fortunes of Arkansas were so generally known, and left so many friends behind as General Smith. In the State of his adoption had he yielded to the wishes of numerous friends he could have occupied places of honor and profit within the gift of his countrymen. But he sought no office among us; he endeared himself to us by good neighborship and christian association, and without a doubt on his mind as to his future welfare, passed away to his rest. May we all meet there.

ANDREW HUNTER.

TULIP, May 4th, 1869.

N. B.—Memphis and North Carolina papers please copy.—Arkansas *Gazette.*

### A Heavy Telegraph Bill.

It is stated that a bill contracted by Secretary Seward in telegraphing over the cable to the Hon. Beverdy Johnson has been presented to Secretary Fish by the agent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company for payment. It consists of a single item and amounts to $40,000. Mr. Seward, it seems, was allowed cheap rates on his messages, and so became rather verbose. When this bill came in he refused to pay it. It, therefore, fell to the succeeding administration, Secretary Fish declined to pay it, and when it was presented to President Grant he sent it to Attorney General Hoar for an opinion, which he is now engaged on.—New York *Herald.*

The area of Minnesota is eighty-four thousand square miles, or 54,760,000 acres larger than the six New England States.

# STATE NEWS

OTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—Saturday, 22d, 1869.

SPECIAL ORDER.

e amendment striking out in the 3d article, on 4, of the Constitution, the words "bap- l persons of good moral standing," and in- lieu thereof the word "communicants." he section as it now stands reads as follows: e regularly organized Parish in union with Convention shall be entitled to be represent- t its sessions by one or more delegates, not eding four, to be chosen by the Vestry from ng the baptised persons of good moral stand- n said Parish, &c ]

r. Batchelor moved to lay the whole matter e table.

r. DeRosset seconded the motion.

rote by orders being taken, resulted in the wing vote by the clergy:

es, 12; nays 10.

e vote of the laity did not sustain the Clergy, ote being as follows:

Peter's Church, Charlotte, divided. So the on failed.

e discussion of the amendment was contin- lengthly remarks being made by Messrs. R. mith, Hughes, Batchelor, W. H. Battle, Huf- DeRosset, and Wilkes, and Rev. Messrs. Bil- Tillinghast, and Mason, *pro* and *con*.

e discussion was closed by remarks upon the ct by the Bishop, who favored the measure. ote by Orders was ordered, and held. Pend- he announcement.

DeRosset submitted a report from the mittee on the qualifications of voters, recom- ding no change therein. The report was con- d in and the Committee discharged.

e Bishop announced the following gentlemen e special Committee on division of the Dio- to wit. The Rev. Mr. Bronson, Rev. Mr. on, J. G. Martin and R. H. Smith.

. Hilliard, from the special Committee on ocation, offered the following resolution, n was adopted:

*olved*, That the Convention heartily concurs and endorses the approval of Convocations ssed by the Bishop in his annual address.

e Rev. Mr. Buxton, from the Committee on associated Mission, and Theological Semi- presented a report with the following reso- ns.

*olved*, 1st. That at least three Missionaries ced by the Bishop in the Mission at Ashe- so soon as funds may be provided for their ort; and for the providing of the requisite s of their support the interest of the friends s work is earnestly solicited.

That the purchase of 100 acres of land for efit of the Mission, is hereby presented, as t desirable object to the charities of the h in this Diocese.

That an agent be appointed by the Bishop, approve, who shall present the subject of sociated Mission and Training School to ttention of churchmen.

resolutions were adopted.

e Rev. Mr. Forbes submitted lengthy report the committee on the state of the Church; was appropriately disposed of. When Secretary announced the vote on the pro- amendment to the Constitution to be,

rey—Yeas 24. Nays 28.

Delegates—Yeas 16. Nays 11, and divi- d.

the amendment was not adopted.

Bishop read the following letter from s. J. B. Neathery & Co:

STANDARD OFFICE, May 23, 1869.

*ev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D.,*

*President of the North Carolina Prot. Epis. Convention.*

: Fully appreciating the importance of the in which you are engaged and the interest which it is regarded by the people, we have shed in the Standard a report of the pro- ngs of your Convention. In order to con- e our mite to the spread of the spirit of tianity, which you labor to promote, we now to publish your proceedings gratis, in a hict not to exceed one hundred pages, with ver corrections you may make to our report, will take the proceedings as furnished by ecretary, as you may prefer, with such read- atter as you may choose to include.

We remain, respectfully yours,

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

DeRosset offered the following resolutions: *olved*, That the Convention accepts with l thankfulness the kind and liberal proposi- ontained in the communication from Messrs. Neathery & Co., which has just been read. *olved*, That the Secretary be directed to the necessary arrangements for the pub- n of 1200 copies of the journal in accordance he proposition referred to,

ding any definite action the convention ad- rd until half past 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Curtis moved that the Convention em- the Bishop to appoint alternates to attend eeting of the Board of Trustees of the Uni- y of the South, in case the Trustees already nted cannot attend. Carried.

Secretary announced the election of the ing gentlemen as members of the Standing ittee, to-wit: Rev. Dr. Mason, D. D., Rev. urtis, Rev. Dr. Smedes, D. D., W. H. Bat- n G. W. Mordecai.

Mr. Huske, from the Executive Mission- mmittee, submitted a report accompanied esolution, calling attention of Rectors to onthly collections.

motion the resolution was adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

resolution accepting the offer of Messrs. J. athery & Co., of the Standard, to print the eedings of the Convention was taken up.

resolution was read and adopted.

notion of Mr. R. H. Smith an election for urer was gone into and Mr. Wilkes was un- sly elected.

notion the election of Deputies to the Gen- vention was gone into, and the following men were chosen:

Dr. Mason, Rev. Mr. Watson, Rev. Mr. ire, Rev. Mr. Forbes, of the clergy and . W. H. Battle, R. H. Smith, A. J. DeRos- d Robt. Strange, of the laity.

notion of W. Battle the committee relative Episcopal Fund, appointed by the last Con- n, was continued until the meeting of the nvention.

R. H. Smith moved that as soon as the ary had prepared and read over the pro- gs to-day, the Convention should adjourn . Carried.

r the transaction of some unimportant ss, the Secretary read the journal, and the ntion adjourned *sine die*.

IGRANTS.—17 Swiss Immigrants arri- ere via New York, on Saturday last. t three of them were sent to Wilson y. Another lot is supposed to be on the way, and we may look for them ew weeks.—Goldsboro *Messenger*

gentleman from Canada has bought a on of the West Green Nurseries, near sboro', from Cyrus P. Mendenhall. Raleigh *Standard*.

still hear gloomy accounts from far- in this section in regard to the cotton though in some few instances a fair is reported.—Wilson *Plaindealer*.

learn from a gentleman who is fami- with the crops in the country between sboro' and Charlotte, that the peach is quite promising, and the black- promises an enormous yield. Ral. *Standard*.

ar Greensboro' the Messrs. Armfields arrying on an extensive and profita- ess distilling sassafras oil. Many old in Guilford produce sassafras abun- y, and the people are glad to have the facturers dig it from their fields. Ral. *Standard*.

OST.—We had another frost in this n on Sunday morning the 23d inst. e suburbs of this City it was visible siderable quantity. Of course these rosts and continued cool weather are ting the Cotton crop. Other vegeta- bes not seem to have suffered much. heat crop generally will be unusually —Charlotte' *Democrat*.

TRUCTION OF A LARGE BARN.—Dur- he prevalence of the severe gale of and rain which passed over our city day afternoon, the large new barn in course of construction by Wm. ore, Esq., upon his farm just north corporation boundary, was complete- wn down and entirely demolished.— nfinished condition of the building the storm great advantage. We are to see that the work was again com- ed this morning. Mr. Moore is one e most enterprising citizens in North ina.—Newbern *Times*.

MMISSIONERS OF THE PENITENTIARY.— earn that this body met in this city week. They have secured a title to te selected for the erection of the dings, &c., containing about 22 acres; t is generally conceded that the loca- is admirably adapted for all the pur- poses required, in fact possessing very superior advantages—plenty of rock and water and every facility for sewerage, &c., and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that they have issued proposals for materials for a stockade and temporary buildings. We also learn that they have selected one of their number to visit some of the principal prisons of the country and obtain all necessary information; and that plans, specifications, and a competent and reliable architect will be provided as early as possible; and from the well known character of those composing the Board for stern integrity and practical ability we are fully assured that the best interests of the State will be promoted in every particular.

Ral *Standard*.

In conversation with a North Carolina gentleman on Saturday, who had lately traveled through the Eastern part of the State, he informed us that General Butler had made an investment in cleared and swamp lands in the vicinity of Plymouth, in Washington Co., and intended to make his residence there. As old Ben is pretty well played out at the North, we should not be surprised at such a move on his part, with a view of succeeding Gen. Abbott at the next Senatorial election.

Norfolk *Day Book*.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION,—DIVINE SERVICE.—The services in Christ Church, (Episcopal,) on yesterday, were of a highly interesting and impressive character, and were attended by one of the largest and most attentive congregations ever assembled in any House of Worship in this City.

In the morning, besides the ordinary services, which were read by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, and an able and eloquent discourse from the Rev. Mr. Patterson on the Ministry of the Church, ("For we are ambassadors of God, and do beseech you, in Christ's stead, that ye be reconciled to God,") the Holy Rite of Confirmation was administered, and Rev. Messrs. Eburn, Gordon and ——, Deacons, were ordained to the Priesthood. Nine Clergymen, robed in their appropriate vestments, united with the Bishop in the imposition of hands in the latter ceremony.

In the afternoon, at St. Mary's Chapel, (Rev. Dr. Smedes, Rector,) after an impressive discourse from Rev. Mr. Patterson, ("The fashion of this world passeth away,") the Bishop administered Confirmation to eleven young ladies connected with the School. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Bishop addressed the class in a feeling manner. The music on this occasion was very fine, and all the services were beautiful and touching.

At night there was an appropriate Missionary Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, and Missionary addresses by the Bishop, Rev. Mr. Forbes and Gen. J. G. Martin.—A collection, resulting in handsome receipts, was taken up in furtherance of Diocesan Missions.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.—Col. C. L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works; Gen. T. G. Martindale, Elihu White, Col. W. A. Moore, John Gatlin and Thomas Humphreys have been appointed by the Legislature of North Carolina a committee to investigate alleged frauds in the management of the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.

The following order in relation thereto has been issued by Gen. Canby:

RICHMOND, VA., May 24, 1869.

The committee, appointed by a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina, to investigate the affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, are hereby empowered to send for persons and papers connected with such investigation to appear and be produced before them at such times and places as to them shall seem requisite and necessary; said committee being authorized to issue process in the nature of a subpena to such witnesses and for such papers, and to enforce their attendance and production by rule and attachment, under such circumstances and process as are ordinarily required in Court.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

The gentlemen on said committee arrived in this city a day or two since, and are stopping at the National Hotel.—They expect to be in session two or three weeks. Several parties in Norfolk have been summoned to appear before them.

Norfolk *Day Book*.

SUICIDE.—MRS. BROWN, the wife of Allan Brown, residing ner Hillsboro', committed suicide by hanging herself to a loom on Thursday last.

Mr. Harrell, of this county, while plowing in his field a few days since, picked up a root which he thought was Angelica and ate a piece of it. A short time after, he was seized with violent pains and spasms. Medical aid was immediately summoned, and relief afforded. He had mistaken Wild Parsnips for Angelica, and eating it, narrowly escaped death.

Rutherford *Vindicator*.

THE HAWKS WILL GET HIM.—Our Treasurer bird, David Jenkins, is on a visit to Wall Street again. Wonder if he has any more North Carolina Railroad bonds to sell at 65 cents. If North Carlina bonds depreciate on his present visit as they did on his first, our contemplated Railroads will not be completed soon. What has become of the truth of the Governor's telegram to Wall Street that the January interest would be paid? Why has it not been paid?—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

MECHANICS' TRADE PROTECTIVE UNION.—The colored mechanics of the city of Raleigh met at the Court room Monday evening, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Mechanics' Trade Protective Union. The Union was organized by electing the following officers: Austin Green, President; Fred Yerkin, Vice President; Henry Dunston, Treasurer; John E. Williams, Secretary. The motion that ten hours should constitute a day's work in this city was laid on the table.—Raleigh *Standard*.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting in our office Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover, the efficient and energetic President of the North Carolina Immigration Association. The Dr. speaks encouragingly of immigration, and has his heart thoroughly in the cause. His address, delivered at the last meeting of the Association at Goldsboro, and which is being published by order of the meeting, will be ready for circulation next week. It It is an able and interesting address, and we bespeak for it the perusal of all who have the true interests of the State at heart.

We also had the pleasure of meeting in our sanctum Mr. Cuthbert, the gentlemanly Southern correspondent of the New York Herald, who is here to witness the hanging of the Ditcher murderers on Friday next.—Weldon *News*.

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**In New York the largest theatre receipts reported during April were: Booth's theatre $44,000, Niblo's $38,000, and Wallack's 35,000.**

**Postmaster General Creswell has been in Richmond conferring with Miss Van Lew, postmistress, in regard to certain projected improvements in the postoffice of that city.**

## Senator Sprague on the Cotton Tax and the Condition of the Country.

On Wennesday last Senator Sprague delivered an address before the Memphis Commercial Convention, from which we take the following extract:

I stated in my place in Congress, when the tax was on cotton, that if it was not taken off, it would drive Sea Island cotton out of the market entirely in a couple of years. I tell you, my Southern friends, that if you don't come to the rescue soon, cotton will cease to be a profitable article of product. England is doubling her product of cotton in her Indian possessions, and with France is co-operating with the King of Egypt to raise a large supply of cotton in that country, which is said to be a better staple than the best ever sold in the New Orleans market. In Brazil they occupy the same position, so that we are to have many competitors in the raising of cotton. We must, therefore, increase the products of our lands so as to successfully compete with these countries. The position is alarming, but if I shall succeed in urging you to take some steps in this important matter, I will be repaid for my coming to Memphis. The country at the present time is like Spain before its fall. It had been a powerful nation, and had complete power of all the West Indies, but where is she now? Let those who read history answer the question. They will hear me out. This may also become the condition of the United States, if you do not exercise more self-dependence. You imagine that by your own strength of arm you may and can maintain the situation and avert all this, but I tell you there is a power you cannot control unless you bring a power of sufficient force and strength against it, and that is the money capital which is working night and day. It is this that has made England and France powerful. Before England controlled this vast capital power she was torn nearly assunder by dissensions. Disturbances were frequent, and she was always in a state of revolution. The monopoly was broken up, and the money is now used for the furtherance of industrial objects. Through this means England has been enabled to control one-third of the trade of the globe. In England anarchy is but a name, and the House of Lords, although hereditary, is also but a name, and the same may be said of the nobility of the country. The people, from the time I have referred to, have prospered, and the want of it gave us our civil war. If you had had the power I have alluded to, you could hold slavery, but the money power would have been in the masses.—They would have been found mutually aiding each other, while the black man would have been held in a proper subordination. What, however, has been the consequence I need not tell you—you all know. We took our law from the fatherlands, but in doing so we turned the money leaf down. Those of you who have read history know that I am telling you what is now a portion of history. I did not intend to make a speech to you when I arose. It was only my intention to thank you for the very cordial reception you have given me, and to express the hope that the greatest harmony would characterize all your deliberations. I will again say that the money capital ought to be used for promoting the best interests of the country; for carrying on the trade and building up the country instead of keeping it concentrated and centralized. There is danger to our financial institutions from this source, and it is well known to me that those capitalists who control the money are anxious to get a stronger government than they imagine the present one to be, as the wish to protect themselves and their ill-gotten gains from the people whom they have crushed. We have even now in New York a paper called the Imperialist, established for the purpose of openly arguing in favor of an Empire. They wish to strengthen their ill-gotten power and control, as they are now doing, business, society and the government, whom they have as completely under subjection as ever a domestic negro was in a white family previous to the war.

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From the Indianapolis Sentinel, May 19.

## Important Decision.

### The Pardoning Power of the President

A very important decision was rendered by the Judge of the United States District Court yesterday, in the case of Chas. G. Berry vs. John D. Thomason. Some years ago a judgment was rendered against Thomason for $15,000 in an action brought by the United States to recover penalties for selling tobacco with false brands. In that action Chas. G. Berry was the informer, and he was declared by the Court to be entitled to a moiety of the judgment. As the finding of the Court, however, showed that Thomason was only technically guilty, the offence having been committed by his partner, without his knowledge, the President of the United States when made acquainted with the facts in the case, granted to Thomason in full pardon.

The informer, Berry, now insists that this pardon cannot release Thomason from the part of the judgment to which he is entitled, and seeks to collect the same by execution. Thomason filed his petition, asking the court to grant a perpetual injunction to stay Berry from enforcing the judgment. The case was ably and elaborately argued by Messrs. Hendricks and McDonald for Thomason, and Messrs. Porter and Hanna for Berry. Much stress was laid upon an able opinion delivered some time ago by Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court of Kentucky, in which he decided that the President had no right, by the exercise of the pardoning power, to deprive an informer of an interest that had been decided by judgment.

Judge McDonald, though at first strongly inclined to concur in this view, decided finally in favor of Thomason, on the ground that the power to grant reprieves and pardon for offences committed against the United States is conferred by Congress upon the President, and cannot be limited by an act of the National Legislature. As the amount involved is very large, and the question entirely new and important, the case will probably be taken by appeal to the United States Circuit Court.

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### The Results of Speculation.

A grain speculator of Milwaukee has recently absconded after having obtained large sums of money by means of advances upon forged bills of lading of flour. Four years ago this person, it is stated, retired from the pork-packing business with $125,000 clear gain, having been highly successful, his books showing that on one day his profits from sales amounted to $80,000. He then went into wheat speculations, and in two years became utterly bankrupt, his assets being merely nominal, and his liabilities amounting to over $7,000. He next raised $13,000 on property belonging to his wife, and became managing partner of an extensive mill, turning out two thousand barrels of flour a week. In this position he took advantage of his entire control of the funds to enter into outside speculations, and becoming involved, entered upon a series of fraudulent transactions, such as drawing the money of the firm and obtaining advances upon drafts drawn against forged and altered bills of lading. This brief history carries with it a striking illustration of the dangers of rash speculation.

### Southern State Indebtedness and the Carpetbag Legislature.

It is demonstrable as a problem in geometry that the credit of our different State governments should keep pace with the appreciation of the national credit.—We do not find this to be the case, however, with the bonds of our Southern States when compared with Northern securities or with government five twenties. The reason is to be found in the fact that they are in the hands of speculating Legislatures who have frittered away the little money in the State treasuries instead of applying it to the payment of interest.—These carpet-baggers have little or no interest in the welfare of the people among whom they are sojourning further than to make the most money possible out of them. If they can get possession of the stock of a railway they issue State bonds for its aid or relief, and so heap up the State indebtedness. The past due interest is left to care for itself or is paid by the pawnbrokerage of new bonds.

The securities of our southern States are far below their real value. Their oppressive, speculating lawmakers sit brooding upon their credit and warn away legitimate investment. With the advantages which the whole region of the south possesses for becoming wealthy, not only through its agricultural products of cotton, tobacco and sugar, but through its immense water power and manufacturing facilities, it ought to rival the Eastern States, and its credit be as good as that of Massachusetts. The south is the present sufferer from the corruption of those who thus control its State governments. When these same men come in their turn to Congress and take part in the lawmaking of the whole country we shall find them well trained for the undertaking of gigantic jobs and swindles similar to the Pacific railway and the whiskey frauds.—N. Y. *Herald*.

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### Georgia—A Sensation Story Spoiled—How Rumors of Ku-Klux Outrages are Manufactured.

AUGUSTA, May 22.

Edward Belcher, (colored) an Assessor of the Third District, publishes a card in this morning's Chronicle and Sentinel in reference to his letter published in the Washington Chronicle and New York Tribune, detailing the murder of Mr. Stone, one of the expelled members of the Legislature, and the negro man who was with Mr. Adkins when he was killed. Mr. Belcher says he was misinformed, and, he believes, wilfully imposed upon, by certain persons here, as he now learns upon good authority that Mr. Stone and the other person mentioned are now living. Mr. Belcher states that the letter was a private one to Charles Sumner, and regrets its publication. Special dispatches from Atlanta to Republican papers North announced the murder of these two men by Ku-Kluxes, but there is no foundation for the report, the outrages being worked up to serve the ends of certain parties in the State who are fearful of being deprived of their offices under the State government.

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From the London Morning Star, May 7.

### Another United States Suit Dismissed.

A suit was brought before Vice Chancellor James yesterday by the Government of the United States against Mr. M'Rae, who was the agent of the Confederates here during the war, calling upon him to deliver large quantities of goods and money, which, it was said, had been sent to him by the Confederate Government, and were in his possession at the close of the war. This Mr. M'Rae unreservedly denied, and the Vice Chancellor, after hearing counsel, dismissed the bill with costs, remarking that there was not a title of evidence with reference to the main question of the suit—namely, whether any money or goods of the plaintiffs in their own right, as distinguished from the right of successor to the Confederate Government, had ever reached the hands of the defendant.

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### The Dead at Malvern Hill.

It is a pleasure to state, after due inquiry, that the report in regard to the desecration of graves on the Malvern Hill battle-field is greatly exaggerated, if not entirely incorrect. The fight took place on the land of a Mr. Crew, whose son now owns the farm. The latter gentleman requests us to state that a portion of land adjoining an old family burial-place was given the day succeeding the battle as a burial-place for those who had been killed in the battle. As the troops were still encamped upon the place, the bodies of nearly all their comrades were deposited in the spot designated. A few, however, were buried near a road through the farm. Most of these (there are probably two bodies remaining at this spot) were removed in a week or two by their friends. Besides, there was a long trench opened to receive the bodies of the Federal soldiers killed on the field. These are believed to be all taken up and removed to the National Cemetery near by. These were all the graves known to be on the place. But there have recently been discovered five other seperate graves, in a field, having no mound or mark to distinguish them. The manager on the farm has been instructed to note the places, that he may point them out to the committee when they go down to remove them. This is believed to be a true statement of the case as far as "Crew's farm" is the burial-place of the Malvern Hill battle.

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### Cuba.

The fact of the proclamation of a republic and the announcement of a government is really of no more importance than the declaration of three tailors of Tooley street that they were the people of England, and for the simple reason that it is only a proclamation. The republic of Cuba is yet to be established. Thereafter it is to be recognized, and this recognition may be the most difficult achievement of the two. Nor should it be forgotten that the season is close at hand when field operations in Cuba and under such a climate will be quite impossible. It is argued that this very condition will be favorable to the native Cubans in operating against the unacclimatized Spaniards; but these Cubans seem to rely largely upon reinforcements which will consist of men who are quite as unacclimatized as are the Spaniards. As the situation is to-day, the Cubans, or a portion of them, have declared a republic. All we can do now is to wait and see if they can do what they have declared and can establish what they have announced.

*World*.

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### From Cuba—Reported Landing of Filibusters—Sanguinary Conflict.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A special to the Herald, from Havana, says: Information has been received here of the landing of 300 filibusters near Gibara. There was an obstinate fight with the troops on shore, in which the Spanish forces captured two and lost thirty-two men, and the insurgents had eighty killed and wounded.—The result is unknown.

Fighting is reported near Trinidad and Cienfuegos, with heavy losses and appalling atrocities on both sides. Remedios is in a state of anarchy. The insurgents are ubiquitous in that jurisdiction, and small bands of Spaniards and Cubans are engaged in mutual murder and robbery.

The United States steamer Yantic has arrived from Hayti.

The Government has received no official despatches announcing the landing of filibusters on the island.

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A temperance congress is to be held in Boston during the week of the peace festival.

They still have two and a half feet of snow in the northern part of Maine.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 26—P. M.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company organized to-day. Oliver Ames was chosen President, John Duff Vice-President, and Jno. S. M. Williams Treasurer. Nearly all the directors are Massachusetts men.

Attorney General Hoar decides, regarding the New York legislation enabling National to become State banks, that it is not within the power of the Legislature of New York to alter, modify, add to or diminish the powers, duties or liabilities created in, or conferred upon, a banking association established under an act of Congress

### Presbyterian General Assembly South.

MOBILE, ALA., May 26—P. M.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day a greater portion of the morning session was spent in discussing a plan for the evangelization of the blacks.

Dr. Guardelau made an able speech in favor of the plan which was recommended by the committee on that subject.

The report provides that where practicable, the Presbyteries may organize separate colored churches, to be supplied for the present white pastors, and ruling elders of their own color: the pastors of our white churches to supply these pulpits as far as possible; that suitable colored exhorters may be employed under the direction of the pastors; that when colored candidates for the ministry show themselves fitted for ordination they shall be ordained with the understanding that they shall henceforth be ecclesiastically separated from us. Our ministers and people are urged to efficient labors among them.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 27—NOON.

Stocks strong and unsettled. Money steady at 6@7 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange 109¼. Gold 139¼. Five-twenties of '62, 121. North Carolina Sixes 57.

Flour dull and 5@10 cents lower. Wheat a shade lower. Corn dull and drooping. Mess Pork dull at $31 12½. Lard heavy at 18½@18¾ cents.—Cotton dull at 28½@28¾ cents. Spirits Turpentine 46½ cents. Rosin in limited request—strained common $2 42½@42 45. Freights firm.


## NORTH CAROLINA LAND COMPANY.

*Incorporated by Special Act of the General Assembly*, 1869.

FOR THE LOCATION OF

**Northern and European Settlers,**

FOR THE SALE OF

Improved Farms, Timber, and Mineral Lands, Houses, Mines, Water Power, &c., &c., Also of Cotton Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c., on Consignment,

☞ ADVANCES MADE ON SAME. ☜

AGENTS FOR

*IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FERTILIZERS, MACHINERY, &c.*

ALSO,

*NEGOTIATE LOANS ON MORTGAGE OR OTHER SECURITIES.*

Those having Lands or Farms for sale will find it to their interest to communicate with this Company. No charge made unless a sale is effected, then only five per cent.

OFFICERS:

GEO. LITTLE.....President.
R. W. BEST.....Secretary and Treasurer.

AGENTS AND DIRECTORS AT RALEIGH:

Hon. R. W. Best, Col. Geo. Little
Geo. W. Swepson, R. Kingsland.

AGENTS AND DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK AND BOSTON

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Raleigh, N. C., March, 1869.
mh 4 132-2awd-w3m

## J. H. FREEMAN, Dentist.

TEETH filled in the best and most approved manner. Teeth on Vulcanite base, with all the late improvements, perfectly imitating the natural organ. Nitrous Oxide Gas given in Extracting Teeth, rendering the operation painless and safe.

MECHANICAL DENTISTRY

in all its branches neatly executed and warranted to give satisfaction. Prices moderate.

Office corner Market and Second street.
Wilmington, N. C., May 1, '69. 183-1w-14-1m

## PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE OF A POWER CONTAINED in a Deed of Mortgage executed to us by W. T. Ennett, on the 5th day of August, A. D., 1868, we will sell for cash at public auction, at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, in the county of Onslow, and the State of North Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day June, A. D. 1869, One Tract of Land lying in said county of Onslow, and adjoining the lands of Jesse Hardison, and containing by estimation One Hundred Acres; also, one other tract of Land, lying in "Burnt Shoe Swamp," in said county of Onslow, and adjoining the lands of Ezekiel Edens, and containing by estimation Two Hundred and Ninety Acres.

This 24th day of May, 1869.

NORTHROP & CUMMING.
may 26 203-1t&16-2t

FROM 4 to 350 HORSE POWER, including the celebrated Corliss Cut-off Engines, Slide Valve Stationary Engines, Portable Engines, &c. Also, Circular, Mulayand Gang Saw Mills, Sugar Cane Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., Lath and Shingle Mills, Wheat and Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Belting, &c. Send for descriptive Circular and Price List.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENG. CO.,
Utica, New York.
feb 19 121—d&w6m

## SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS,

CATAWBA COUNTY N. C.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE, formerly called the North Carolina White Sulphur Springs, will be open for visitors on Tuesday, the first day of June.

Being situated in the Northwestern part of the State, in a country remarkable for its beauty and healthfulness—these together with the virtue of the waters—make it one of the most desirable watering places to be found.

The Mineral Waters of these Springs are the White and Blue Sulphur and Chalybeate or Iron, and they possess all the finest qualities of these Waters, and are sovereign remedies for all diseases of the liver, bowels, stomach and kidneys, eruptions of the skin, scrofula, weakness, debility, dyspepsia, rheumatism, &c., &c.

The proprietor having spent a large amount in additional buildings and improvements generally, these Springs are now in a fine condition, rooms large and pleasant, and good cottages containing from two to six rooms each, well arranged for either large or small families.

Good ten pin alleys, billiard tables and other amusements. Fine BATH HOUSES for Pool, Plunge or Shower Bath, and Sulphur Bath, hot or cold.

A good Band of Music will be at the Springs the entire season, and a good Physician permanently located for the benefit of invalids, who may rest assured wil have every attention.

Having secured the services of Mr. J. N. Carter, of Virginia, who has had much experience and stands high as a Hotel keeper, visitors may rest assured that our table will be supplied with the best the market can afford, and everything done that will add to their pleasure and comfort.

The cars on the Western North Carolina Railroad will leave Salisbury for Hickory Station, the Springs depot, every morning (Sundays excepted) in connection with the North Carolina Railroad, avoiding delay or stoping at Salisbury, and arrive at Hickory Station in time for breakfast, where good hacks will be in readiness to take passengers over a beautiful, well shaded road to the Springs—a distance of six miles.

As an inducement for families and parties to spend two months or more, I have concluded to put board down at the following low rates:

Board for one single month $50.
Board for two or more months $40 per month or at that rate.
Board per week $16.
Board per day $2 50.
Children under ten years of age and colored servants, half price. No charge for infants or children under two years of age.

J. GOLDEN WYATT,
Proprietor.

Sparkling Catawba Springs,
Catawba County, North Carolina,
May 16th, 1869. 196&15-3m


## REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, May 27, 1869.

TURPENTINE—Has been brought in rather slowly since the close of our last review, and parcels have generally found ready sale. The price of virgin shows a decline of 50 cents on former quotations, and on hand a decline of 5 cents—closing with a fair demand at $3 for virgin, $2 80 for yellow dip, and $1 70 for hard, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs. The week's receipts foot up 1,147 bbls., as follows:

| | Bbls. | Virgin. | Yellow Dip. | Hard. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 94 | $3 50 | $2 80 | $1 75 |
| Saturday | 225 | 3 50 | 2 80 | 1 75 |
| Monday | 105 | 3 00 | 2 80 | 1 75 |
| Tuesday | 600 | 3 00 | 2 80 | 1 70 |
| Wednesday | 123 | 3 00 | 2 80 | 1 70 |

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened on Friday last with less firmness than noted on the day previous, and towards the close there was a slight decline in price—closing at 42½ cents. On Saturday there was a further decline of ½ cent, and the market since has ruled steady at 42 cents, with a moderate business done each day. To-day (Thursday) there is a fair enquiry at 42 cents, and the market rules firm, with a fair demand, and a light stock offering. The week's sales are as follows:

Friday.....43 casks at 43½ cents ₱ gallon.
Do.....23 " " 43 " " "
Do.....250 " " 43 " " "
Do.....143 " " 42½ " " "
Saturday.....300 " " 42 " " "
Monday.....441 " " 42 " " "
Tuesday.....405 " " 42 " " "
Wednesday.....300 " " 42 " " "
Thursday.....27 " " 42 " " "
*N. Y. casks.*

ROSIN.—The market for this article has ruled without material change for the lower grades since our last. In the earlier part of the week there was a slight advance on former quotations, which has been sustained, and the market closes quiet but steady at $1 77½@$1 80 for strained, and $1 80@$1 90 for No. 2. For the medium grades the e appears to have been less enquiry, and No. 1 and low Pale have declined in price.—For the finer qualities a moderate demand has existed, and extra Pale and window glass are readily sold at quotations given below. The stock in first hands is light, and principally of the medium grades. We quote sales for the week as follows: Friday, 680 bbls. at $1 75@$1 77½ for strained, $2 25 for extra No. 2, $2 87½@$4 50 for low No. 1, and $3 for fair No. 1; Saturday, 239 bbls. at $2 25 for extra No. 2, $2 37½ for low No. 1, $5 62½@$6 for Pale, and $7 50 for extra Pale; Monday, 840 bbls. at $1 77½ for strained, $1 90 for No. 2, $2 25@$2 37½ for extra No. 2, $2 50, $4 @$4 50 for No. 1, and $5, $5 25, $5 62½@$6 for Pale; Tuesday 2,103 bbls. at $1 77½@$1 80 for strained, $4 50 for extra No. 1, and $5 25 for Pale; Wednesday, 929 bbls. at $1 80 for strained, $1 80 for strained and No. 2, $2 12½@$2 15 for extra No. 2, $4 50 for No. 1, $6, $7@$7 25 for fair to extra Pale, and $8 for window glass—all ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—Ruled without change in price up to Tuesday, when there was a decline of 5 cents, and the sales since have been at $2 30—closing at a moderate demand at this figure. The week's receipts are 515 bbls., and sales as follows: 247 bbls. at $2 35, and 288 bbls. at $2 30 ₱ bbl.

BARRELS—The demand for empty spirit barrels continues limited, and there is a full stock remaining on market. We quote only small transactions from wharf at the following figures: Second hand, $2@$2 10 for lots as they run, and $2 20 @$2 25 for selected; new $2 25@$2 50 for country, $2 75@$3 00 for New York, and 42 50@ $2 75 each for city made, as in quantity and quality.

BEEF CATTLE—Are being brought to market slowly, but we report the supply in butcher's hands fully adequate for present purposes.—Small droves bring on the hoof 10@12½ cents per lb net. SHEEP—Are in moderate request, and prime quality sell readily. We quote at $2 50@ $3 each.

BEESWAX—Sells at 40 cents per lb.

CORN MEAL—The supply in dealers' hands is fully fair, and we quote as selling at $1 15@$1 20 per bushel, as in quantity.

COTTON—The market for this article has ruled with less firmness, under the advices from abroad, and prices are somewhat lower. There is, however, very little offering, and the sales have been confined to small lots during the week (about 70 bales) at 23 cents for ordinary, 25½ cents for good ordinary, 26@26½ cents for low middling, 25½@26¼ cents for mixed grades, and 26¼ cents for middling—closing quiet at latter figure.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton sell from store at the following figures: Arrow Tie, 8 cents; Sweet's Buckle Tie, 8 cents; Walley's Buckle Tie, 8½ cents; Beard's Buckle and Lock Tie, 8½ cents; and Dillion's 8 cents ₱ lb.

EGGS—Are in moderate supply, and sell at 18 to 20 cents ₱ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—The market is well supplied with nearly all kinds, and there is a moderate business doing from store at the following prices: Peruvian Guano, $60@$85; Pacific do. $60@$ 5; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros Superphosphate of Lime $65; Wharn's Raw Bone superphosphate, $70; Ladi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $28; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $38—all ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—The supply of Northern brands continues good, and prices rule without change. We quote a moderate retail enquiry, with sales from store at figures given in table, according to quantity and quality.

GRAIN—The CORN market has ruled about the same as reported at the close of our last review. None has been received, and we have no cargo sales to report; there is, however, a full supply of former arrivals remaining in dealers' hands.—A moderate retail demand exists, and sales are being made from store at prices ranging from $1 05 to $1 10 ₱ bushel of 56 lbs., sacks included. ——OATS—Supply in dealers' hands is very light, but sufficient for present wants. Retailing from store at 80 to 85 cents ₱ bushel.——PEAS—Cow are in moderate supply, and receipts meagre. Sell at $1 05@$1 10 ₱ bushel, by the quantity. White are wanted, and would readily command $1 60@$1 70 ₱ bushel.——RICE—For clean there is merely a retail demand, and moderate supply on market. We quote Carolina by the cask at 9½@10 cents ₱ lb.

HAY—Receipts for a week or two past have been very light, but we note a full stock in dealers' hands. We quote sales from wharf of 150 bales Northern at 65 cents per 100 lbs.

LIME—Is in full supply, and demand limited.—Sells in the small way from store at $1 50 per cask.

LUMBER—The market is well supplied, and only a small business doing. We give cargo rates as follows:

*Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.*

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, $20 00 @ 21 00
" " Hayti cargoes, 18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards..... 20 00 @ 22 00
" flooring boards, rough 22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ₱ specifications..... 23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9..... 20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring..... 17 00 @ 18 00

MOLASSES—All descriptions are in fair stock, and the demand is almost entirely for retail lots. We refer to table for current rates, as in quantity and quality.

PEA NUTS—Are without material alteration as regards prices. None worthy of report coming in, and the parcels on market are generally held above the views of buyers. We quote at $2 to $2 10 for prime to extra quality.

POTATOES—New crop Irish are beginning to arrive in market, and sell at $2 50 to $3 ₱ bushel Swe

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1869.

### Immigration.

We learn that the Executive Committee of the Carolina Immigration Association met in Goldsboro' on Wednesday. Questions of importance were discussed and action taken which will advance the cause of immigration.

Another lot of twenty-four Swiss immigrants had been forwarded by the European agent of the Association. A dispatch announced their safe arrival in New York, and they were expected to reach Goldsboro' to-day or to-morrow. The Committee authorized Hon. W. T. DORTCH, one of their number to distribute them to the members of the Association in Edgecombe and Wilson counties.

These are small beginnings but we look for good and great results from the operations of this Association.

### Imperialism.

That eternal vigilance is the price of liberty is certainly as true in times revolutionary and tumultuous as in our hours of ease and prosperity. A people crushed to the earth by the fraud and tyranny and oppression of a relentless, unfeeling and fanatic, not to say cowardly foe, will insensibly and unconsciously attempt to grasp any straw, which, floating upon the surface of the current carrying them under, may promise, however, fallaciously, to avert their impending destruction. One such straw the people of the South have already in their desperation clutched with eagerness, one delusive phantom of hope have they hugged to their bosoms, in risking their fortunes with those of ANDREW JOHNSON, the man who had the rare felicity always to do the right thing at the wrong time; who, as President, was rarely wrong in theory or right in practice. We trust, however, that our people will, in future be guided by the experience of the past, and will no more be led astray from the true path by false lights or treacherous shadows. We ought, by this time, to know that though drowning men may catch at straws, they cannot be saved by them, and we ought to know further that what has been termed the sober second thought, the returning sense of justice of the Northern people, has no more saving virtue in it for us of the South than had an emasculated President.

It is said that extremes meet, and upon this hypothesis, possibly, has been thrown out the last appearing straw to beguile and mock a lost people. Having experienced the folly and hopelessness of relying upon a Government imbecile and impotent, we are thought to be in a proper frame of mind to throw ourselves into the arms of one vigorous and powerful, in fitting temper to renounce republican JOHNSON for imperial GRANT. We do not believe our people are prepared for this great change. Our love for a democratic form of government has not yet become extinct. The terrible hardships and cruelties that have been inflicted upon us, the tyranny and oppression under which we still live and suffer do not result from democratic principles, do not flow from a democratic form of government. The fault lies not in democracy (we use the word in no partisan sense) or in democratic government, but in the departure therefrom.

Our opinion is now, as it has been, that the consent of the governed is the foundation of all political power, and that the people constitute the safest repository therefor. We believe we are suffering from being governed too much. We believe that our injuries and oppressions have sprung from the practical irresponsibility of Congress to the people by the change generally from a representative democracy to a central consolidated oligarchial government. We believe that the only hope for us in the future is, as it was in the past, the form and shadow at least, of separate State existence and separate State sovereignty. This rightful, separate sovereignty we have fought for with both pen and sword, and although unsuccessful, we are not yet ready to surrender or ignore it. We regard this as our only hope, our only safeguard, and we trust we shall live to see the day when it shall be acknowledged, although the right of secession (in our opinion a necessary incident) shall be denied.

Believing thus we are opposed upon general principles to Imperialism. Nor in the character of General GRANT do we see anything to hope that the virtues of the Emperor will cure the vices of the Empire. Nepotism and favoritism, regardless of competency, dictate the most important appointments. His Southern appointments of negroes and failure to put any Southern man in his Cabinet, his attempt to withdraw ex-President JOHNSON'S pardons, his spiteful treatment of HANCOCK and JOHNSON'S friends generally, of men who voted against impeachment, his vaccillating weak course as President, all show him to be a man of weak, narrow mind and strong will and powerful prejudices.

We desire neither GRANT nor any other man for an Emperor. We desire no revival of the ancient feudal system. We desire not again to live in a military district, to be ruled over by the arbitrary irresponsible will of a military satrap—a SICKLES—a MEADE—a CANBY—a SHERIDAN, or any other of the tyranical crew. This is what EMPIRE, stripped of the glittering and seductive veil which it is now being sought to throw around it, means—it means that GRANT is to divide the land out among his principal Generals, and they in turn to divide their portions out among their subordinate officers and men, just as in feudal days European conquerors divided out their new possessions. We may rest assured that none of our people will be in power—that we will only have the liberty to obey, and that the only difference between carpet baggers of that day and this, will be, that then they will commit their outrages in uniform—Gen. Abbott has now pulled his off.

The arbitrary action of President GRANT in retaining those officers who were mustered out of service in pursuance of an act of Congress ordering a reduction of the army and directing their employment in Indian affairs, shows where his affections rest, and that as he looks to his shoulder strapped people for subordinates, we may look to them for rulers. The pomp and circumstance, and military form, and etiquette, and ceremony with which he has hedged himself in, and the haughty disdain and insolent indifference with which he and his "ushers" treat the representatives of the people, show what little sympathy he will have with the people. We have no regret to offer for any rebuff or affront Mr. Senator SUMNER may meet with, and so far as he is individually concerned, we care nothing for the contemptuous official insolence with which he was treated by General DENT, the President's "usher," when calling at the Executive Mansion upon official business, but we do think that the words of the Massachusetts Senator rebuking the "usher," were worthy of the occasion, and worthy to have fallen from the lips of a better man. Mr. SUMNER said "General GRANT should remember that the Executive Mansion is not a military camp, and that we are living in a state of peace, not in a state of war; and furthermore, that when gentlemen call at the White House on official business they are entitled to be treated with the respect due an American citizen in his own household, and not with petty insolence and churlish vulgarity."

We are opposed to an Empire and to an Emperor—we are opposed to Imperialism and to the Imperialist.

### A New Agricultural Implement.

Our friends, Messrs. THIGPEN & DANCY, of the *Reconstructed Farmer*, the new agricultural monthly published at Tarboro', have sent us by express an entirely original and somewhat novel agricultural implement. It is called a "Cotton Seed Opener," and consists of a flat triangular-shaped board, beneath which is attached a sharp tongue, runner or plough. The whole is about the size of a house scrubbing brush with a long handle attached in a similar manner.

This little implement is believed to be the most expeditious that can be used in replanting missing cotton, and it is thought by our friends may also be found successful to gardeners in opening drills for peas, beans, etc. Messrs. THIGPEN & DANCY say that they are using it in replanting their missing cotton, in the following manner: A man uses the implement going ahead and opening, and is followed by a boy or woman who sows the seed; then another man follows with a common flat board rake and covers the seed, using the rake before him. In this manner the work of replanting is greatly expedited.

The "opener" can be made by any farmer in a few minute's time, and can be seen at this office. It is dedicated and donated to the farmers, gardeners and their posterity. Its efficiency can be greatly improved by covering the parts that come in contact with the soil, with iron.

### Imperialism.

We made, yesterday, some remarks upon this subject, giving our objections to the effort now being made, privately as well as publicly, to induce the people of America to convert their country into an Empire and to entrust their destinies to the keeping of an Emperor. It does, indeed, seem strange that the two governments, whose alleged prosperous condition and contented people are brought forward as convincing proof of the beneficial results of Imperialism, should at this very moment be undergoing trials as severe as any governments have ever survived. It is strange that these same well-governed, contented English people, who have so long enjoyed the happy fruits of a strong, central government should so persistently, so steadfastly increase their demands for additional power. It is strange that the French people, who, having tried every possible form of government, ought to have been prepared to appreciate the blessings of an Emperor, both in fact and name, should be indulging at this very time in such election "demonstrations" as to require rebuke on the part of their fond, indulgent imperial father. It is strauge, we say, that these imperial children, born and reared in an imperial land, should so "demonstrate" their dislike for Empire as to cause the Emperor to suppress them by force. In spite of these living examples—in spite of the teachings of history, we are gravely called upon to adopt that theory of government which everything, both present and past, teaches us, can accomplish no permanent good.

We propose to-day briefly to notice a few of the reasons given by the Imperialists for endeavoring to educate the American people in Imperial faith and to indoctrinate them with Imperial ideas.

We find the following authoritative expression of principles in the *Imperialist* of 17th April, and we beg our readers to give thoughtful attention thereto:

"The platform of THE IMPERIALIST is revolutionary; its object is to prepare the American people for a revolution that is as desirable as it is inevitable.

"We believe democracy to be a failure.—Though theoretically plausible, in its practical workings it has been found totally inadequate to the wants of the American people.

"We believe the national faith, if left in the keeping of the populace, will be sullied by the sure repudiation of the national debt; and that an Imperial Government can alone secure and protect the rights of national creditors.

"We believe that an Imperial government, in its rational relations to the people, will care equally for all citizens, and, while guaranteeing security to the rights of capital, will jealously protect the interest of the industrial classes.

"We believe, in short, that democracy means lawlessness, corruption, insecurity to person and property, robbery of the public creditors and civil war; that the Empire means law, order, security, public faith, and peace."

This is the avowed creed of this new party, a creed and a party said to have the support of persons high in authority.—What have any portion of the American people to hope therefrom; what especially have the people of the South to hope therefrom? Can we gain anything by a revolution in which Northern men take the lead? Are we suffering from Democracy, or are we suffering because our government is no longer Democratic? Do we, as Southerners, feel any obligation upon us to pay the so called national debt?—a debt contracted in fraud and tyranny and for the express purpose of subjugating our country in a war in which Northern troops were allowed to burn Southern houses, devastate Southern lands, kill Southern men and ravage Southern women. Have we forgotten all these things? Have we any part or lot in that "national faith"? Is there any obligation in honor or morals upon us of the South to repay money thus obtained, and for such a purpose, and used in such a manner? We think the Southern people will hesitate long before going into a "Revolution" for the purpose of paying the national debt?

Do we desire a stronger government?—Are we not satisfied with the strength and centralization of the government that was able successfully to resist all our attempts to preserve our liberties and that is still strong enough to keep us ground to the earth under its iron heel? Do we desire to strengthen the hands of those who have been, and still are, despoiling us. Our readers know full well that one great cause of the intense bitterness of harted on the part of Northern people for Southern people was caused by the belief entertained by them, that we thought we were "better than they were." Whether this belief arose from a consciousness of inferiority, it does not become us to say. It does become us to say, however, that in our opinion it would give to Northern men great satisfaction to come down here as Lords, Dukes, Princes, and with other high sounding titles and play the aristocrat before a Southern plebian audience. We do not like the prospect.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD—CONSOLIDATION.—We lay before our readers to-day a letter from the President of the North Carolina Railroad to the stockholders of that Company, opposing the proposed consolidation with the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. We hope the letter will be read and due consideration given it. It will be seen that Mr. Smith takes the ground that the N. C. R. R. "would be the losers if it were to accept the A. & N. C. R. R. as a *free gift*, and be compelled to keep it in good running order," and that his Company would be borne down with the debts of the latter and ruined by the restrictions of the act proposing the consolidation. The *Journal* has opposed this consolidation scheme from the first, because we believe it to be detrimental to the State and unjust to our section.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, N. C. R. R. Co.,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C.,
May 18, 1869.

*To the Stockholders of the North Carolina R. R. Company:*

GENTLEMEN:—At the next annual meeting of the N. C. R. R. Co., a question of great interest will be presented to your consideration; and in view of the weighty responsibility that will rest upon you in determining that question, would it not be well for us to reason together, and thus to prepare our minds for a just decision. For be assured, there never has been a period in the history of the North Carolina Railroad Company more pregnant with evil to the road than this great question of consolidating the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad with the North Carolina Railroad Company. To analyze this question, and to present it in all of its deformity and nakedness, would be to consume more space than this communication would allow.—Therefore we propose to present only a few plain pointed objections, which we regard as conclusive, and cannot be easily avoided.

First: This project originated with the property holders of Morehead City, and the creditors of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. They fear if the A. & N. C. Railroad is left to itself that it will never be able to pay the debt it owes, and will be finally sold *for less* than the debt, thereby causing its creditors to *lose largely*. Here then we find the key which unlocks this movement—a movement conceived for sinister purposes, and not the "broad, patriotic, State pride" movement, the advocates of consolidation would have you believe it to be. Certainly the stockholders of this Company cannot—yea, would not blame these gentlemen for trying to save their debt in a legitimate way. Yet would it not be rashness, yea, folly in the extreme, for them to involve the North Carolina Railroad Company (now prosperous) with the debts of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad by consolidation. But the friends of consolidation say they only wish to consolidate according to the relative value of the stock of each Company—grant the assumption—this Company would be the loser if it were to accept the A. & N. C. Railroad as *a free gift*, and be compelled to keep it in good running order.

At the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina a bill was passed allowing the stockholders to consolidate if they thought proper. This consolidation act could never have passed upon *its own merits*—it was forced through by being attached to the great omnibus Railroad schemes. If you will examine this bill carefully, and compare it with the original charter of this Company you will see at once that if we were ever so anxious to consolidate, we could not think of such a thing under the present act. See for a moment. It wipes out all of your original rights, and dictates what per cent. shall be charged, "and no other," upon articles sent over the road. It is plain to see that no freights will ever reach Morehead City under that law, and no through freight would ever pass beyond Greensboro'. With the complications attending this road if it is in the least restricted to a certain per cent. and "no other," you would soon discover that its income would not be sufficient to keep it up and pay the interest on its debt. In fact, it would soon be as far below par as the Atlantic Road is now.

I see by a circular recently issued that Mr. Stanly has called an electioneering meeting at Newbern on the 2d June.—Doubtless every artifice will be resorted to, to get your consent to consolidation. Your proxies will be vigilantly sought after, and every argument of a drowning man will be brought to bear to *beg* you to consolidate your road with theirs, which only means to *help them pay their debts* and *keep up* their road. If you are opposed to consolidation I would warn you to be careful with whom you confide as a proxy. If the opponents of consolidation stand firm, we can defeat them by a large majority, and thus save our road from destruction.

Freights and passengers are gradually increasing, and our through connections will soon extend to Atlanta, Ga. When this takes place your road will pay you a handsome dividend, and your stock will go to par. But if you consolidate all is lost, and we will have to depend entirely on way stations for support.

W. A. SMITH, President.

**All the sovereigns of Europe have contributed money to the monument that is to be erected at Trieste in honor of the Emperor Maximilian.**

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

**Consolidation of Indian Tribes—Imperialism—Radical Officials—Impending Financial Crash—Repudiation—Gold and United States Bonds—The White House—Patents—Decapitation of Clerks—Dyer Court Martial—Muzzling the Press—Senator Fenton, &c., &c.**

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 18, 1869.

*Dear Journal:*—An interesting episode in the history of the Aboriginal race of America occurred yesterday, which to the poet or romancer is replete with mournful features, and affords much food for reflection to the philosopher and the political economist. The old and storied race of Indians, the Delawares, whom Heckwalder and others describe as the noblest tribe that ever lived on this continent, and who are immortalized in the novels of Cooper and Murray, have yielded up their individuality as a distinct tribe, and been incorporated with the Cherokees. Yesterday two hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars in bonds, chiefly of the United States Sixes, the property of the Delawares, were transferred to the invested fund of the Cherokees. The Delawares, by this arrangement, give up their old traditions, their old institutions, abolish their nationality, and become to all intent and purposes, Cherokees, assuming the obligations and responsibilities, while receiving all the rights and the privileges of the latter. Each Delaware is to receive one hundred and sixty acres of lands at the rate of $1 per acre. A similar arrangement has been made between the Shawnees and Cherokees, with this difference, that the former maintain their separate tribal organization. The Shawnees are an offshoot in early times from the Cherokees, and so late as 1725, recognized the consanguinity, if not the *quasi* authority, of the mother tribe. The Indian Bureau have announced the determination of the Department to consolidate as many tribes as possible, and will take immediate steps to destroy the separate organization of the small tribes. This determination has been reached ostensibly for the purpose of lessening the general expenses of the government for that purpose, and to save the Department much trouble. But the shrewd politicians of the Radical party, thoroughly imbued with the New England idea of consolidation and imperialism, have deeper motives than the surface one.

By preparing the public mind for a change in the organic structure of the government through means of daily invading and destroying parts of that structure, to finally convert the Republic into an empire, whose rulers shall be the emasculated fanatics of New England, has been the deep and settled policy of the Radical party since the election of Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860. Even when the masses of the North yielded to the sudden bombastic reverence for "the old flag," when that was trailed in the dust at Fort Sumter, and the people were generally disposed to pardon everything for the sake of "Union," they would have shrunk aghast from those violations of the Constitution in which they tamely acquiesced a year later. This vigilance had been lulled, and by daily witnessing petty infractions of constitutional law, they did not observe the prodigious *cumulative* effect of those petty infractions. Growing bolder day by day and pressing steadily forward to the ultimate goal of their purposes, *monarchy*, Radicalism and its partizans accomplished the enfranchisement of the negro, the disfranchising of thousands of whites, an aristocracy of bonds, &c. Now they are vaulting with gigantic leaps towards the final realization of their intentions. They have established an organ of Imperialism, openly advocating monarchy, owned by a Minister of the Administration, patronized by the President. They have changed the government into a despotism *de facto*—they are rapidly hastening to convert it into a despotism *eo nomine*. The consolidation of the civilized Indian tribes is a step towards the final abrogation of State lines and State governments, State sovereignty having long since been destroyed. Ere long we shall find, in other acts, more sternly the Imperialistic object of Radicalism, of which this Indian business is but an additional round in the ladder.

The Washington City Councils having passed a bill creating the office of Superintendent of Public Schools, Mayor Bowen last night sent to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation in that position the name of Zalmon Richards, a member of that body from the Second Ward. Mr. Richards came to Washington nearly twenty years ago, and started the "Union Academy," an institution which many of your readers, conversant with this city years ago, will doubtless recollect. As a fair Academy it was for a long time with but one rival.—When the war broke out Richards suspended his school, it having been supported principally by Southerners, and was appointed a clerk in the Treasury.—Here he developed intense Radical proclivities, was transferred finally to the Department of Education, with a salary of eighteen hundred dollars a year. When the negroes were allowed to vote Mr. Richards took a prominent part in addressing them, and by their votes was returned to the Board of Aldermen. The salary of the new office is fixed at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, and Mayor Bowen, who has had his share of "good things" in the same way, proposed "comfortable quarters" to his old friend Zalmon. This new office and his clerkship would give Mr. Richards forty-three hundred dollars per annum, besides the salary from his Aldermanship, aggregating a total of about $5,000. Thus you see the leading Radicals of Washington fully appreciate the merits of fat places, and with commendable zeal display vast capacity for appropriating them. It is no matter that the teachers are paid starvation salaries, and receive even that miserable pittance once in three or six months. It is no matter that the corporation is getting on the verge of absolute bankruptcy. It is no matter that the city taxes are onerous to the degree of intolerability. The white Radical leaders must be well taken care of, and the thousand lazy, idle negroes kept here as voters to put these Radicals into office must be provided with "*panem et circenses*," not forgetting whiskey and soup.

The Board of Aldermen, in taking action on the Mayor's nomination, engaged in somewhat of a stormy discussion. It was moved that the nomination be returned to the Mayor on the ground of the nominee's ineligibility, by act of June 3, 1853, which provides that "it shall not be lawful for any member of either Board of the City Councils to hold or accept any office or place under the corporation to which a salary or compensation is attached," &c., under a penalty in due form imposed.—After some lively scenes, the resolution sending the nomination back to the Mayor was rejected by a vote of five yeas to seven nays, and the matter referred to the committee on Public Schools. Mr. Richards will be confirmed undoubtedly, but will be compelled to give up his Aldermanic salary.

The recent failure of the German firm of Schepeler & Co. for so heavy an amount as their liabilities consist, has created intense excitement in New York and awakened profound reflection in all circles in Washington. To the wise it is the beginning of the end—the forerunner of many similar failures—in plain words, the avatar of the most complete and crushing financial crash America has ever seen. We may well prepare for it, for under the corruptions and imbecilities of the Finance ministers of the Radical organization, it cannot be avoided. And a financial crash means *Repudiation*. Let us look the matter squarely in the face, and provide for it. And after all, let the bondholders, while they can, take care of themselves. We repudiated the revolutionary debt, at a period when men were more honest than they are now. Is it so much more heinous now? And, besides, the *poor* people, the working classes, taxed to death, have just as many rights as the bondholders. This question of Repudiation *must* come up shortly—why should we not discuss it now?

Secretary Boutwell having received a dispatch, announcing that the premium on gold in Wall street had advanced to 142, with a corresponding rise in the price of bonds, states that this rise will not make any change in his determination to sell gold and buy bonds at the rate of a million of dollars per week.

A large crowd attended the White House to-day, but few had a chance of seeing the President, who declines callers with a steadfast persistence.

The usual Cabinet session occurred at twelve o'clock, and all the members were present. At the hour of writing this the subject of conference had not "leaked out," and it was considered that the meeting related simply to routine business.

During the past week 365 applications for patents were filed in the Patent Office, seventy-four caveats filed, and of patents to issue May 25, three hundred and seven. A pretty fair week's work. A terrible decapitation of clerks is to take place in this bureau of the Interior Department between this date and the 28th. The Commissioner of Patents is still engaged on the revision of the rules, and has suspended all decisions until he has finished that work. The famous Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Walker visited the Interior Department this morning and delivered a lecture to a lady friend on the subject of dress reform. Quite a large crowd gathered in the corridor to hear her, but the Doctor failed to make a convert of her friend.

The Court of inquiry in the case Brigadier and Brevet Major General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, convened to examine into his administration of the Ordnance Department, have declared unanimously that no further proceedings are necessary in the matter of the complaints against him, and their finding has been approved by the President. The Court was thereupon dissolved.

The First Assistant Postmaster General has issued an order that no clerk shall give information to members of the press, if by so doing it interferes with his duties. This is another step forward in the despotism upon us—an attempt to muzzle the press, and impair its efficiency in fighting for the salvation of republican institutions.

Senator Fenton had an interview with the President to-day. *On dit* that Mr. Fenton will soon be presented to the American people in a not very enviable light.

## Lake Waccamaw Correspondence.

**Snakes—Large Purchase and Operations—Enterprise and Energy—"Short Branch Railway"—Shingle Making—Alligators as Food—Fine Shingles—A Wilmington Invention—Waccamaw River Fishing, &c., &c.**

MRS. BROTHERS' HOTEL,
FLEMINGTON, May, 1869.

*Journal:* When I last addressed you, I was seated in a canoe up the creek which empties Green Swamp into Waccamaw Lake. In an evil hour your correspondent was placed in command of the canoe, and a quarter of an hour after my comrades cried "snakes," "snakes," and I found I had paddled them under an overhanging brush which was covered with "water moccasins." There was a great disposition to leave the boat, but we backed out a little, and taking out our pistols, opened fire on them, which resulted in a loss of five to the enemy, whilst we came off uninjured.

The wind having subsided, we pulled across the lake, five miles, to inspect the operations of your friend, H. B. Short, formerly President of the Green Swamp Company, who has lately purchased thirty thousand to forty thousand acres of land on the South side. Let me give you a description of his operations: If you start on the western end of the Lake and run a line up to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, thence with the railroad to the west side of White Marsh, thence by the west margin of White Marsh twenty-two miles to its confluence with Waccamaw river, thence up the river twelve miles to the Lake, thence by the margin of the lake to the beginning, you will have a tolerable idea of the extent of his purchase. The number of acres cannot be computed. In fact your correspondent had to wait a little and catch breath when the boundaries were mentioned. In all that vast territory the shingle and shook business can be carried on most profitably. Accompanied by the obliging superintendent, Mr. Beers, we took the narrow track leading into the swamps, and went in to see the operations. Here are mighty cypress, the growth of centuries, the dimensions of which I fear to give your readers, being felled by the laborers engaged in the shingle works, and falling (as we had occasion to witness) with a noise like mighty thunder. Seventy-five to eighty hands are now at work cutting down trees, sawing, bolting and making shingles, these are transported across the lake to what is denominated the "Short Branch Railway," which connects with the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad at this place.

After one of these giants of the swamp has been felled, the next operation is to cut it up in lengths to suit the object for which it is intended. Here they are mostly cut to twenty-four and thirty inch lengths, that being the length of the shingles now being made. This cutting is done with a common cross cut saw, but unlike its use in ordinary, it is only run by one hand; the handle on one end being cut or broken off. Now it will surprise you when I state that the hands assert that one man can saw faster with a cross cut saw than two, and furthermore, they say that in the swamp frequently one man can get to a tree and cut it where two could not work at all, and when a tree "falls backward" or "in the soft," one can saw it and two cannot. The average yield of trees being cut now is about six thousand twenty-four inch shingles, though many yield ten thousand and some even as high as thirteen thousand each, and there are delivered on the other side of the lake weekly, from eighty thousand to one hundred thousand shingles.

A few hours before we reached the swamp an alligator ten feet four inches long had been killed skinned and quartered, and great pieces of him were in the pots over the camp fires sending forth a savory fragrance which would certainly tempt a starving man, but as, fortunately for us, Mrs. Brothers had provided a plentiful basket of dinner we had no need to accept the offer made by the shingle getters, (with customary North Carolina hospitality) to "try pot luck."

Such shingles as Mr. Short is having made I have never seen. Pure heart cypress, 30 inches long, 10 inches wide dressed and jointed. The best hands can dress but about 400 per day, on an average, but owing to the liberality of the proprietor they are able to make fine wages. A shingle dressing machine has been invented by one of our Wilmington mechanics which will do the work of ten men and do it better. This machine has been run some, but is now lying idle waiting for some castings which are necessary to take the place of wood-work put in to test its merits.

From Mr. Short's works we pulled down to the head of Waccamaw river and darted down that stream. The water on the bar as it is called, at the departure from the lake, is not over thirty inches deep but you soon find it deepens and then becomes a rapid dark and tortuous stream, which could be easily navigated if the bodies of fallen trees were removed. Well, we had fished a little all about the lake catching the usual pond fish of North Carolina with occasionally a white perch, but now we found the perch of the streams, the real red breast, as wide as your two hands and quite as thick. A party of gentlemen from Columbia, S. C., have been spending a week here and they have sent home numbers of the finest of fish. Cannot your merchants who want a little relaxation come to Waccamaw and try the piscatorial art for a few days? They would find it really delightful. Very truly yours,

"IN TRANSIT."

## STATE NEWS

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The fifty-third Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina met in this city on yesterday May 19th. At ten o'clock the Rt. Rev. Bishop Thos. Atkinson took the chair and opened the Convention with prayer.

The roll was called and the following clergymen responded to their names:

Rev R W Barber, Rev A A Benton, Rev Chas T Bland, Rev B S Bronson, Rev Jarvis Buxton, Rev Jos B Cheshire, Rev M A Curtis, Rev L E Eborn, Rev N alls, Rev E M Forbes, Rev I Harding, Rev Thos B Haughton, Rev V C Gee, F W Hilliard, Rev H G Hilton, Rev N C Hughes, Rev Jos C Huske, Rev Jno R Joyner, Rev S W Kennedy, Rev M M Marshall, Rev R S Mason, Rev T S W Mott, Rev Frank J Murdock, Rev Jos W Murphy, Rev George Patterson, Rev Wm S Pettigrew, Rev G W Phelps, Rev J B Smith, Rev A Smedes, Rev Bennett Smedes, Rev R B Sutton, Rev P D Thompson, Rev Jno H Tillinghast, Rev M H Vaughan, Rev Geo B Wetmore, Rev Ed Wooten, and Rev Geo W Stickney.

The following lay delegates, representing fourteen parishes, were ascertained to be present:

Messrs. J A Hedrick, W H Patrick, W H Battle, W N Tillinghast, H H Lazalle, T B Hill, H R Bryan, Jno Hughes, W H Smith, C E Denson, K P Battle, D M Barringer, Francis Nelson, John Rice, J S Henderson, E Murphy, Jr, J J Jacocks, A J DeRosset and Robt Strange.

The Secretary reported 33 clergymen present and 14 parishes represented, whereupon the Bishop announced that a quorum was in attendance, and that the Convention was organized for the transaction of business.

According to the usual custom, the Convention then adjourned for the celebration of divine services.

Divine service was celebrated, the Rev. Messrs. Benton, Huske and Forbes officiating.

Rev. Jarvis Buxton delivered the opening sermon, selecting as his text the 51st Psalm, 18th verse: "Do good in thy good pleasure unto Zion: build thou the walls of Jerusalem."

At the close of the sermon, the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Mason, Forbes and Benton, administered the communion to those present.

The Convention was again called to order and proceeded to the election of a President.

On motion of W. H. Battle, the Rev. Dr. R. S Mason was put in nomination.

On motion of the same, the rule requiring balloting was dispensed with, and the Rev. Dr. Mason was unanimously elected President.

On motion W. N. Tillinghast was unanimously chosen Secretary.

The Bishop announced the following regular committees:

On the State of the Church—Rev. E. M. Forbes, Rev. N. C. Hughes, Rev. G. Wetmore, W. H. Battle and Robt. Strange.

Finance—Rev. J. C. Huske, Rev. J. B. Cheshire, D. D., A. J. DeRossett, G. W. Mordecai, and K. P. Battle.

Canons—Rev. A. Smedes, D. D., Rev. F. W. Hilliard, Rev. J. H. Tillinghast, T. B. Hill and D. M. Barringer.

Elections—Rev. R. B. Sutton, Rev. Jarvis Buxton and Francis Nelson.

New Parishes—Rev. J. W. Murphy, Rev. Geo. Patterson and John Rice.

On motion of Mr. Strange the Convention adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

There was service in Christ's Church in the evening.—Ral. *Standard.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—Thursday, May 20th, 1869.—The Convention met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the President, Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following clergymen and lay delegates that were not present yesterday responded to their names:

Rev R E Terry, J G Martin, J C Winder, R T Fulghum, J W Albertson, W N Ward, R H Smith, L Harris, M Weddell, J H Bowditch, J G Burr, S L Fremont, H H Robinson, John Wilkes, J S Myes, S F Patterson, Thos Ruffin, Thos Walton, E J Harding and W H Harding.

The minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

The Rev. Mr. Hilliard offered the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That visiting clergymen from other Dioceses, and clergymen residents of this Diocese, but not canonically entitled to seats in this Convention, and candidates for Holy Orders, be invited to take honorary seats in this Convention.

On motion the resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. DeRosset the certificates of elections from the Parishes of St. Pauls, Craven county, St. Mary's, Kinston, and St. James', Kittrell's Springs, were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Rev. Mr. Tillinghast moved that the Convention adjourn until after Divine Service.—Carried.

Divine services was then celebrated, the Rev. Messrs. Murphy and Hilliard reading and the Rev R. W. Barbee delivering the sermon, taking his text from Ephesians, chapter V, verses 15 and 16: "See, then, that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise, redeeming the time, because the days are evil."

At the conclusion of the service the Bishop assumed the chair and called the Convention to order.

The Bishop then delivered his address, giving a statement of his labors in the Diocese during the past Conventional year, and showing generally the workings and condition of the various Parishes.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Forbes, the Bishop's address was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

The same moved that that part of the address bearing on convocations be referred to a special committee of three. Carried.

The Bishop appointed as said committee the following gentlemen:

Rev. Mr. Forbes, Rev. Mr. Hilliard and Mr. Hughes.

The Rev. Mr. Sutton, from the committee on Elections, submitted a report containing the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That St. Paul's Church, Craven county, St. Mary's, Kinston, and St. James', Kittrell's Springs, be reinstated in their former position as Parishes entitled to representation in Convention, and that their delegates be admitted.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Buxton moved that the portion of the Bishop's address referring to the Associated Missions and Theological Seminary at Asheville, be referred to a special committee of three. Carried.

The Bishop appointed as said committee the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Mr. Bronson and S. F. Patterson.

Mr. Wilkes, the Treasurer of the Convention submitted a report, which was on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Fremont, from the Committee appointed to raise a permanent fund for the support of the Episcopate of this Diocese, reported the matter impracticable at present, recommending the appointment of a standing committee to be known as the "Episcopal Fund Committee," and offered an amendment to Canon 22, to accomplish that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Battle, an election for members of the Executive Missionary Committee was held and resulted in the selection of the Rev. Mr. Huske, Rev. Dr. Watson, A. J. DeRosset, Robert Strange and S. L. Fremont.

The Bishop announced the Committee on Unfinished Business to consist of the following gentlemen, to wit: Rev. Mr. Marshal, J. J. Martin and R. H. Smith.

On motion of Mr. DeRosset, the Convention adjourned until 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Rev. Mr. Benton, Rev. Mr. Cheshire, Rev. Mr. Marshall, W. R. Cox and G. V. Strong were elected a church building committee.

Mr. Hilliard moved that the next annual meeting of the Convention be held in St. Paul's Church in Edenton on the first Thursday in May, 1870.—The motion was made a special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. Bronson offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five—consisting of three clergymen and two laymen—be appointed by the Bishop for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of a division of the Diocese, to report to the next Convention.

The resolution was made a special order for to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

The Rev. A. Smedes, from the Committee on Canons, reported unfavorable upon the proposed amendment to Canon 42, in regard to raising a permanent standing committee to be known as the Episcopal Fund Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Hilliard moved that the report be concurred in.

After some debate the motion was carried.

The Rev. Mr. Tillinghast offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That in lieu of the annual missionary sermon a missionary meeting, with addresses on topics previously assigned by the Bishop, be hereinafter substituted.

Pending definite action,

The Rev. Mr. Barber, a teller previously appointed to supervise the election of the Education Committee, reported the election of the Rev. Mr. Patterson, and Messrs. S. J. Pearson and A. H. Van Bokkelen.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.—Raleigh *Standard.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—Friday, May 21st, 1869.—The Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock, and was opened with Prayer by the Bishop.

The Secretary called the roll and the following gentlemen answered to their names who were not present on yesterday:

Messrs. Cox, Brown, Joyner, Capehart, Ramsey, Thomas and Piemont.

The minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

The Rev. Mr. Murphy, from the Committee on new Parishes, submitted a report accompanied by a resolution admitting the newly organized Parish of St. George's, Hyde county, into membership with the Convention.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported, that upon examination of the Journal of the last Convention, they find but one subject which claims attention at this session of the Convention, viz:

Page 50, section 4 of the 3d article of the Constitution be amended by striking out the words "baptized persons of good moral standing," and inserting in their place the word "communicants."

The Rev. Mr. Hilliard, from the special Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Bishops address bearing on convocation, submitted a report recommending the adoption of the following Resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the committee appointed by the convention of 1867, to arrange a system of convocations, be discharged from the consideration of that subject.

*Resolved*, That the Bishop be, and he is hereby requested to call meetings of the clergy and laity, within such limits as he may see fit in each case, for the purpose of organizing eight convocations, to be called the convocations of Wilmington, of Newbern, of Washington, of Edenton, of Raleigh, of Morganton and of Ashville; *Provided*, That any Convocation now existing may be reorganized as already organized.

*Resolved*, That the Bishop be, and he is hereby requested, to delegate to the aforesaid convocations, or their presiding officers, such powers, as in consistency with the Constitution and Canons of the Church, he may see fit to give them.

*Resolved*, That while the authority thus conferred, shall extend over all clergymen who shall become members of any convocations and all Parishes represented therein; no clergymen or Parish shall be obliged, except by their own free choice, to join any convention.

*Resolved*, That the officers of the convocations shall be elected by the convocations themselves.

On motion of Mr. Hilliard the report was made special order for this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The same submitted another report from the Committee on Itinerant Missions, appointed during the last Convention, which was on motion included in the special order mentioned above.

The Rev. Dr. Mason from the standing Committee on the Diocese of North Carolina, submitted a lengthy report, when

The special order was announced—being the motion of Rev. Mr. Hilliard, made yesterday, fixing the place of meeting of the next Annual Convention at Edenton.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The time for the meeting of the Convention was fixed on the first Thursday in May next.

The next special order being the resolution introduced by the Rev. Mr. Bronson yesterday, it was considered, as follows:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five—consisting of three clergymen and two laymen—be appointed by the Bishop for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of a division of the Diocese, to report to the next Convention.

The Rev. Mr. Bronson spoke in support of his resolution. He hoped as there was a general concurrence of opinion in regard to dividing the Diocese, that the Convention would take the initiatory step pointed out in the resolution.

Mr. Ruffin opposed the resolution at present, but favored the idea of dividing the Diocese whenever it could be done.

The committee raised to procure funds for the support of the Bishop we have now, had reported that all efforts to raise such a fund had failed signally. In the present impoverished condition of our people the Bishop could not properly supported in a manner suitable to the dignity of the office. Therefore he opposed the proposition.—Besides, this proposed division would throw this Diocese upon the charity